

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PUBLIC OPINION STRONGER THAN LAW.



KUHL MOOR.

In the vast majority of cases men refrain from criminal conduct because they are unwilling to incur the public opinion which condemns and obloquy which would follow a reputation of the standard of conduct prescribed by that community for its members. Where it happens that the law and public opinion point different ways, the latter is invariably the stronger. The force of law is in the public opinion which prescribes it. Social esteem and standing, power and high place in the professions, in public office, in all associated enterprises, depend upon conformity to the standard of conduct in the community. Loss of these is the most terrible penalty society can inflict.

The rules of international law are enforced by the same kind of sanction, less certain and peremptory, but continually increasing in effectiveness of control.

A recent respect to the opinions of mankind did not begin or end among nations with the American declaration of independence; but it is interesting that the first public national act in the New World should be an appeal to that universal international public opinion, the power and effectiveness of which the New World has done so much to promote.

KEEP IDLERS OUT OF COLLEGE.

By Dr. J. H. Canfield of Columbia University.

Extraordinary care should be taken not to admit applicants who are unfit to profit by university education. Not everyone who is scholastically prepared ought to be permitted to take up a college course, much less encouraged to do so. It is on the side of character and characteristics that the utmost care should be sought—the very point at which most American colleges show greater indifference and least willingness to accept responsibility.

It is entirely true that a policy of exclusion needs to be administered with greatest sympathy as well as with extraordinary care. But it should be remembered that the path of every worthy student ought to be kept as free and clear as possible, and that the reputation of the university must be considered and maintained.

Said an Oxford officer, speaking of students who barely meet the formal academic requirements of a bachelor's degree, generally known as pass men: "The presence of a pass man in a university is an anomaly closely and dangerously bordering upon a scandal."

It is sadly to be feared that some American institutions have so long endured frivolous and idle men, for one reason or another, that they really fear to apply the knife.

No university ought to tolerate ennui, idleness, indolence and dissipation, or in any way condone failures which result from these. Any university can well afford to have fewer students, if needs be—which does not at all follow—if it can be rid of those who are idle and vicious and really ignorant.

A university degree not only ought to guarantee a certain amount of intellectual training, activity and success, but should be reasonable proof that the holder has been so accustomed to industry and responsibility that he will be neither idle nor inefficient nor irresponsible at the beginning of his life work.

SHAKING HANDS WITH CHINA.

By Minister Wu Ting Fang.

It is my fond hope that the United States will get a large share of China's trade, but in order that this hope may be realized the present friendly relations between the two nations must be maintained, which I have no doubt will be, and all causes of friction be removed.

You produce and manufacture the best of goods, and with your inventive genius and machinery facilities you are able to offer your goods on the market at low prices. But you know that it is human nature for a nation to trade with the most friendly country. China does not want unreasonable advantages and privileges. We want only fair and equal treatment, and I feel sure that your nation, so scrupulously conscientious, will not grudge us that.

May China and the United States continue the best of friends, and may the development of the trade of China with the United States, which I hope will increase every year, bring the two nations still more closely together.

SQUARE DEAL FOR THE CHILDREN.

By Judge B. B. Lindsey of Denver.

The child is a wonderful creature; a divine machine. We have much to expect from him, but he has much to expect from us, and what he returns depends largely upon what we give. We shall suffer with him, whether we let or not, if we do not share his burdens. Let us not weary of the struggle until the child gets a square deal, for until he does we cannot have and do not deserve to have the manhood and splendid citizenship that will come alone from duty done in childhood's cause.

We have ceased in this country to question the duty of the State. It must provide free education and pass compulsory school and child-labor laws and establish playgrounds, trade schools and juvenile courts, for the State suffers just so far as the child is ignorant or weak. We do not need more to emphasize our responsibility. This nation must take care of its children. From that duty it cannot and it shall not escape. It is only true as itself just said far as it is true to its children.

GEN. SIR REDVERS HULLER.

Noted Commander in Boer War Who Died Tuesday in London.

Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, who died in London recently, had a notable military career. For the greater part of his lifetime he enjoyed not only admiration but adulation in England, and it must be confessed that up to the last Boer war nothing occurred to tarnish his fame. He went to South Africa as commander of all the forces there at the outbreak of the Boer war and England was satisfied that he was the proper man for the post. But soon his advice to the home government, beginning with "I regret to report," spread consternation and he met with repeated reverses while fighting his way to the relief of Ladysmith. The noted battles in which he met reverses were those of Gatacre, Methuen and the Tugela River, while his reputation as a



GEN. SIR REDVERS H. BULLER.

commander and strategist was rufled by the bloody struggles at Spion Kop. Buller was superseded by Gen. Lord Roberts. He, however, relieved Lord Roberts after it had been invested 118 days and afterward operated in conjunction with Lord Roberts. The most damaging thing to his military reputation was his heliograph message to Gen. White, who defended Ladysmith, to surrender the place to the Boers. Gen. White, however, refused to capitulate, thus sparing England what would have been "the most calamitous reverse in English military history."

Gen. Buller's first military service was during the China war of 1890. He fought in nearly a dozen African wars, including the Zulu war of 1879, the first Boer war of 1881, the Egyptian war of 1882 and the Sudan campaign of 1884. During the Zulu war he won the Victoria cross.

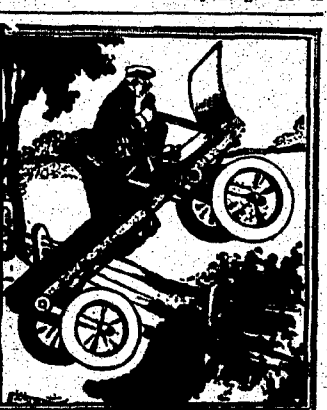
Gen. Buller belonged to an old Devonshire family and was highly connected socially. He was an iron disciplinarian, but was loved by his men because he never asked them to go where he was not willing to lead. Despite the South African reverses which tarnished his reputation as a soldier he remained the idol of the British masses until the end.

WILL JUMP FENCES.

Fox-Hunting Auto Will Make a Hard-Drive Just Like a Horse.

Here's the last cry of the twentieth century—the fox-hunting auto. It will rise in the air, take a fence or a ditch, a brook or a hurdle, with the same ease that it skims along the highway or whisks over country roads. Much has been done for the automobile within a year. The harder isn't the only one. There is the traction automobile that goes ahead without roads, up hill and down dale, through sand and mud, over brooks and swamps, just as if roads had been built for it. Then there is the new machine planned by Henry Farman, the man who won the Deutsch prize in Paris for his flying machine. He puts wings to his auto—he will fly over the ground. Really, nobody can guess where the twentieth century automobile will stop. There seems to be no limit to what men will do.

The new fox-hunting auto, the invention of which is announced by Ernest Charlton Webb, of Brooklyn, is little different from the ordinary car. But the difference is everything. It is



THE FOX-HUNTING CAR.

equipped with self-acting mechanism, having power of motion in itself.

All the chauffeur has to do is to pull a lever. The mechanism is started and the automobile will instantly rear on its hind wheels. A fence or a brook or stone wall means nothing—the machine will take it without a quiver.

Of course, any automobile that jumps in the air comes down pretty hard. But that is all provided for. When he has taken his jump—hurdle, ditch, brook or stone wall—the chauffeur reverses the lever, which expands springs under the body of the machine. These give an elastic or cushioning effect when the car hits the ground again after the jump, and completely take up the jar and shock. Nobody is hurt, and the car chugs along the roadway as if nothing had happened.—New York World.

The Modern Nomad.

"Did you ask that man why he paid rent instead of owning his own home?" asked one real estate agent.

"Yes," answered the other. "He said he didn't. He kept moving."—Washington Star.

Work may be good for men, but few men are good for work.



THE GARDEN AND THE FARM.

The best composted manure produces the quickest results.

Best breeds do not insure most profit without proper treatment.

Pasture makes the cheapest hog feed on the farm, and clover makes the best hog pasture.

When grass seed is sown see that you have a rich, well-pulverized seed bed, and sow liberally.

The industrious hen is no longer overlooked when it comes to figuring up the income from a well-regulated farm.

The pig hardly ever celebrates his second birthday on the farm, so it is quite in order to make his first as pleasant as possible.

While plowing on his California ranch a Spaniard ran his plowshare into a box containing \$4,000 in the eight-sided gold slugs used years ago in California by the Spanish people.

In London they hold what is called a cart-horse parade. It stimulates interest in the not-always-happy lot of the work horse. The idea is becoming fashionable in some of our own eastern cities.

If there is anything that will make a man's mouth water, it is to see a neighbor's hogs picking their living on a fine alfalfa pasture, while you have been pessimistic enough to poob-pooh the idea of growing this legume.

Spraying grain fields as a means of killing mustard is an idea which is gaining great prominence in the grain-raising region of the Northwest. It seems to be a pretty well established fact that the scheme is practical.

The last-minute plan of buying a farm machine is a lax one. It gives opportunity for the loss of time and money, for a bad temper to generate, the postponement of chore hours into the night, and the inducing of a bad digestion.

To remove cockleburrs quickly and easily from horse tails, the following recipe is efficient: Dip the tail in a bucket of hot water or, if this is not advisable, apply a thin oil. In either case the burrs can be picked out easily after waiting a few minutes.

The average farm garden might well be larger. It ought to be ample enough so that almost all of it could be cultivated with a horse and team. One can tend more garden with a horse and cultivator in an hour than he can with a hoe in two days—and do it better. The hoe has its place, but the place is in the flower bed or corners and the tool shed most of the time.

Several weeks may be gained by starting many of the flower and vegetable seeds in boxes in the house, hot bed or other protected quarters. Glass is the best protection for plants, but when glass is not procurable this white cloth makes a fairly good substitute. Market gardeners grow nearly all of their lettuce and some other vegetables under this cloth. It admits both light and air.

Insist on cleanliness. A layer of lime applied to the surface when the ground is dry and the weather clear, will sometimes drive ants from their villages.

A watering of hot cayenne pepper tea, as hot as the hand will bear, will rid plants of ants and many other pests if applied at their roots.

To do away with rose pests mix by rapidly stirring a tablespoonful of coal oil with a pint of very strong soap suds and when well mixed add this to enough hot soda to make a gallon. Mix a pint of unsalted lime with a quart of water, and when settled pour the clear lime water into the teaspoonful of paris green, stirring it all rapidly and thoroughly. Keep this mixture well stirred when using and spray or syringe the leaves, under and upper sides, with plenty of the mixture. It will be "good" for the bugs, if not healthy for the bugs and slugs.

About Tying Wool.

The leading wool merchants of Boston are advising wool growers on the matter of tying for tying fleeces. They admonish them thus:

Do not tie your wool with algal or binder twine. Manufacturers and dealers in the East are up in arms against the practice. The manufacturer is more and more unwilling to accept from the dealer wool where the fleeces are tied with algal or binder twine, and the time has come when the buyer of wool must discriminate against this kind of twine. In untwisting the fleeces it is impossible to remove this kind of twine without leaving some fibers in the wool, and this causes a defect in the goods when made, to the annoyance and expense of the manufacturer, who has to put such pieces of goods into his seconds. It leaves white or yellow streaks throughout the goods, as it will not take any dye. A farmer buying a piece of woolen goods, either black or colored, would hardly accept a piece streaked with white or yellow.

A farmer who insists on tying up his wool with binder twine will run the risk of having it rejected altogether or be obliged to stand a reduction of several cents a pound. Wool should be tied with small, hard twine that will not rub off.

Controlling Cabbage Insects.

The growth of cabbage plants for late setting has been a very uncertain

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1035—Aragon became an independent monarchy.

1381—Wat Tyler assembled 100,000 of his followers at Blackheath.

1622—Sir William Alexander sent a pioneer vessel to found Scotland's first colony in America.

1646—The first patent in America granted to Joseph Jenks, a machinist of Lynn, Mass.

1773—The independence of Araucania, a province in South America, recognized by Spain, after a continuous warfare of more than 200 years.

1798—Bonaparte seized Malta.

1801—Tripoli declared war against the United States.

1813—Battle of Stony Creek, Canada.

1820—Branch of the United States mint established at St. Louis.

1840—Natchez, Miss., nearly destroyed by a tornado.

1847—Death of Sir John Franklin in the arctic region.

1854—Crystal Palace opened by Queen Victoria.

1861—Tennessee seceded from the Union. Neutrality in the American conflict proclaimed by Napoleon III.

1862—United States Senate decreed the abolition of slavery in all the territories of the Union. United States Congress recognized the independence of Haiti and Liberia.

1864—Gen. Fremont accepted the Republican presidential nomination.

1865—Federal troops took possession of Galveston.

1868—Chinese embassy received at Washington.

1872—Construction on the St. Gothard Tunnel through the Alps begun.

1878—Januarius McGahan, famous American newspaper correspondent who has been called the Liberator of Bulgaria, died in Constantinople.

1884—Noah Haynes Swaine, Lincoln's first appointment to the United States Supreme Court, died in New York City. Samuel J. Tilden declined the nomination for President.

1891—Peary sailed from New York on an exploring expedition to Greenland.

1890—Dreyfus left Devil's Island.

1900—Pretoira surrendered to the British.

1902—Centennial of the United States military academy at West Point celebrated.

1903—King and Queen of Serbia assassinated at Belgrade.

1905—President Roosevelt appealed to Japan and Russia for a meeting of the two powers to consider terms of peace. Marriage of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany and Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Russia and Japan accepted the offer of President Roosevelt to act as mediator. King Alfonso arrived in England on his first visit.

1907—Richard Croker's Orby won the English Derby. A Franco-Japanese convention was signed at Paris. King Oscar and Queen Sophia of Sweden celebrated their golden wedding.

New Hampshire Democrats have elected an unpledged delegation to the Denver convention.

Taft and Bryan have agreed to urge the publication of campaign expense accounts, and both asked Congress to enact a law requiring such publication.

The Democratic State convention at Baltimore voted down resolutions instructing delegates for Bryan at Denver, although a strong faction of the convention demanded such a course.

Senator Bailey has been elected to head the Texas delegation to the Democratic national convention, and has been endorsed for re-election to the Senate. The delegation will favor Bryan for President.

In Oregon the remarkable political outcome of the new initiative and referendum laws is the nomination of a Democrat, Gov. Chamberlain, for the United States Senate, and the election of a Republican Legislature, each member of which is pledged to abide by the principles in voting for Senator Chamberlain's majority over his Republican opponent is about 1,000. He has been twice elected Governor.

Secretary Taft declined to be drawn into a discussion of the report that he would resign from President Roosevelt's cabinet on July 1, this date being fixed in some quarters in the contingency of his receiving the Republican nomination for President.

Former Gov. John Lind and other prominent citizens have become identified with the Minneapolis Voters League. Until the close of the coming municipal and county campaign the league will be active. The purpose of the league is to secure the election of desirable men to local offices.

While in New York Eugene V. Debs gave to the press a formal statement of his plans for the Socialist campaign, saying that he would begin at Chicago, Sept. 1, his active campaign would have 1,000 open meetings, and that the Congress of Workers was coming to assist.

He called attention to the more practical and comprehensive program of his party this year and admitted that the new era of socialism would be approached by gradual reforms. He said that neither of the old party lines were solid as of yore, and that the Socialists would poll more than 1,000,000 votes this year.

POPULAR SCIENCE

In parts of Alaska is found a kind of fish that makes a capital candle when it is dried. The tail of the fish is stuck into a crack of a wooden table to hold it upright, and its nose is lighted, according to the Fishing Gazette, and it gives a good, steady light of three candle power, and considerable heat, and will burn for about three hours.

It is reported that a student of the Electro-Technical Institute of St. Petersburg named Frendenberg has invented an apparatus for exploding mines by wireless telegraphy. Numerous experiments already made are said to have proved remarkably successful. The apparatus is also claimed to be suited for directing Whitehead torpedoes at long ranges.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Sir James Grant, M. D., presented a paper on the neurons and cells of the brains in their relation to the faculty of memory, and, after stating that, as with the other tissues of the body, so with the cells of the brain, evidence of lessening power and activity appears with the passage of years, he added the very interesting statement that the line of present investigation demonstrates that the electrical current through the brain rotates its molecules to such a degree as to produce a most notable physiological response in the direction of improved memory.

Everybody knows that the water of the Great Salt Lake is very dense as well as very salt, but many will be surprised to learn that its density varies to a remarkable degree from time to time. For instance, in 1885 the density was 1.1225, and the percentage by weight of solid constituents was 36.710; in 1903 the density had increased to 1.2300, the greatest ever recorded, and the percentage of solids to 27.721; in 1907 the density had diminished to 1.1810, and the percentage of solids to 22.020. Of the solids in 1907, 12.67 per cent was chlorine, 7.58 per cent sodium, 1.53 per cent sulphate radical, 0.72 per cent potassium, 0.45 per cent magnesium, and 0.04 per cent calcium.

The famous Neanderthal skull found in Switzerland in 1856, and other similar skulls and parts of skulls found elsewhere in Europe, have been regarded as representing a distinct species of the human race, to which the name Homo Primitivus has been given. Prof. W. J. Sollas undertakes to show that there are no grounds whatever for regarding the Neanderthal type of man as a separate species. On the contrary, he thinks that "the Neanderthal race, the most remote from us in time of which we have any knowledge, and the Australian, the most remote from us in space, probably represent divergent branches of the same original stock." Doctor Lydekker remarks that this conclusion of Prof. Sollas "incorrelates with the modern view that the native Australians are low-grade members of the Caucasian, or European stock, instead of, as at one time supposed, half-bred aboriginal negroes." The Vedda of Ceylon and the Tasals of Celebes apparently mark the limit of march from the west to east.

THE CALL OF THE SUMMER RESORT.



"My husband doesn't realize how run down I am, Doctor; can't you prescribe a change of climate?"

PATRICK HENRY'S HOME.

Virginia Mansion, Shorn of Former Glory, Is Now a Bat Roost.

Once one of the most hospitable homes in Virginia, scene of some of the most notable gatherings that followed the surrender of Yorktown, whose spacious parlors and broad halls have been graced by the most gallant and most beautiful belles of the Old Dominion, "Montville," one-time home of Patrick Henry, is now the rendezvous of countless thousands of bats.

They hang everywhere about the great rooms of the old house. Squeaking ropes of them suspend from the ceilings. Over the windows they form ragged curtains that dissolve as the twilight grows. They fill every nook



"MONTVILLE"

and cranny of the walls. At night they loosen themselves and literally swarm about the grounds. For years it has been impossible to live in the one-time mansion. Now the heirs of the Aylett estate have decided to burn the house. The pest of the bats began six years ago, after the death of William Aylett, when the house was closed for a time, the furnishings undisturbed. When the house was closed a year later the lessee could not occupy it. A literal swarm of bats greeted his entrance. Every known means of extermination has been exhausted without result.

An effort to make the house habitable was a failure. Hundreds of dollars were spent in repairs, but the bats still found means of entry. They held possession against every onslaught. Thousands were killed by means of a prize having been offered to the person who killed the greatest number. One man, standing in the doorway one evening, killed 2,000 with a tennis racquet. Still there was no appreciable

diminution of their number. The negroes claim the bats come from all directions.

"Montville" is the last of the revolutionary homes in King William County. The land on which it stands was deeded to the first Henry, who came to America, by Charles II. in 1670. The original "Montville" was burned by the British in 1778. The present house was built by Patrick Henry immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis. It was inherited by the present owners through Elizabeth Henry, sister of Patrick Henry, who married the grandfather of the late William Aylett.

Some men spend most of their lives making the rest miserable. Some men are so little that they cannot see the greatness of trifles.

Some men will waste four dollars' worth of time trying to save twenty-five cents.

Some men think they see everything. They are the ones who invariably "go it blind."

Some men are so dishonest that they suspect every honest man of playing a game too deep for them to get on to.

Some men are only a little removed from their monkey ancestors—they are always busy, yet never accomplish anything.

Some men manage to succeed in spite of their most earnest endeavors.—Warwick James Price.

A Panther.

"Now, Elsie," said the school teacher, "can you tell me what a panther is?"

"Yeth, ma'am," leaped the little miss. "He ith a man that makth pantha."—Kansas City Independent.

Seem Long.

Bacon—I see some professor has discovered that if you want to live long you must drink sour milk.

Agbert W.—It would seem long wouldn't it?—Yonkers Statesman.

Every person is neglecting some duty.

Crawford Avalanche.

G. F. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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Three Months40

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 18

DON'T BORROW TROUBLE—HUSTLE!

Let us Smile, Be Cheerful and Do Our Level Best.

"Never trouble trouble, till trouble troubles you," and if you owe any money go to bed and sleep. "Let the other fellow walk the floor"—you need the rest to enable you to work and earn it to pay him back, and that is good, sound advice, says the New Idea Woman's Magazine for July.

If you worry yourself to death over the every-day annoyances of life, you will deserve all the suffering it creates such as sickness, poverty, disappointment and loss of good looks, and can only boast a warped disposition.

All these conditions keep off the good things that might be yours for the taking.

In this great plan of creation it is certain that every one has a place; and if we are not in it and fulfilling the obligations it requires, no matter how hard, whose fault is it? We surely cannot blame that fact upon the Creator, for humanity should be constantly begging His pardon for misunderstanding Him so frequently as it does.

No, it is lack of mental activity and a desire to dodge our moral responsibilities; we should put our finger on our lips and remember that once we were given dominion over the things of this earth, ourselves to be only a little lower than the angels. What has become of the gift? It was given for all time.

If we expect a good living to drop into our lap like a ripe plum, as it were, without troubling ourselves to earn it, needless to say we will get a shock, and it will take all the spunk we can scare up to cushion it so that it does not bowl us over.

So let us sing blithely, let us smile cheerfully, let us dress our best—and hustle!

Push and Pluck.

The boy, as well as the man, desires to make a success of his life. This is natural and commendable. To "succeed" industrially and commercially, is to attain an enviable prominence in the world of business. Boys will do well to bear in mind success is not to be measured by the mere accumulation of wealth. "A good name is to be desired above all riches." And a good name will bring more happiness and contentment than unearned millions. The golden fortune smiles benignantly upon the earnest and thorough, aiding in their progress and adding materially to their achievements. To be earnest and thorough is to be persistent and brave, and "Fortune favors the brave." Those willing to work diligently and faithfully are painfully in the minority and as there is no royal road to success any more than there is to learning, many a boy drops by the way in the battle of life, because he fails to appreciate the necessity of push and pluck.

Did you ever watch a crowd anxious to get in through a gate? If you have, you have seen those who skillfully held their ground and pushed toward the front succeed, while those who stood still and gave up hope, failed. A good boy cannot be kept down. He may stumble, but if he has pluck he will rise and push forward. When he encounters an obstacle he will attack it bravely, and then the obstacle will disappear. He must not do as the old Scotch clergyman advised when he said: "Brethren, this is a difficult text but don't let us be discouraged by it. Let us look the difficulty boldly in the face, and pass on. The proper thing to do in such an emergency is to look the difficulty in the face and then grapple with it."

When you surge ahead you assist those behind you. You do this by setting an example of effort, and by making room. Push and pluck, and high ideals will place you on the top round of the ladder of success.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The following letter will show how others see us:

GRAYLING, MICH.

Dear Sir—If you will allow an outsider to say a few words in your paper, I wish to tell you and the people of Grayling that we enjoyed our visit in Michigan very much, and that your city struck us as being one of the finest little cities we saw in the state. The courtesy shown us by yourself, the mill people, and your county treasurer, Mr. Jorgenson, besides some of the business men, was very pleasing to us. You have a fine town, and I judge a fine lot of people in it, and I have only one suggestion to offer for the betterment of your fine little city, and that is, by all means, give the main street, from the depot out beyond the court house. You have the finest foundation right at hand, and if this street was paved you should have the prettiest place I have seen for a long time.

Mrs. Hinton and myself were looking at our lands in Crawford, instead of Roscommon Co., as you stated.

Yours truly,
WILL F. SMITH.

Children's Day.

We expected a full report of the children's day exercises at the Presbyterian Church the 7th, but were disappointed. We hear that the church was appropriately decorated with ferns and flowers and that a well arranged programme was fully carried out, to the delight of an appreciative audience. It is a day that deserves the fullest recognition and observance as an object lesson in the great school of christian religion.

At the M. E. Church last Sunday evening the following programme was filled, and can but have a beneficial effect in the future of the participants.

PROGRAM.
Song, "Come with a Joyful Greeting" School.
Greeting..... Helen Cunningham
Recitation—"How I wish that were you"..... Rose Exercise.
Recitation—"Six little girls"..... Edna Wingard
Recitation—"Our Friend"..... D. Barnard
Solo..... Edna Wingard
The children of long ago..... Three Boys
Recitation—"My Garden"..... F. Gregory
Song..... Primary
Reverie in Church, Francis Wingard
Recitation—"Children's Day"..... Bertha Bates
Solo—"I will be a Sunbeam"..... Alfreda Johnson.
Waking the Violets..... Ten Girls
Recitation—"Little Things"..... Edna Dupree.
Recitation—"God's Smiles"..... Edna Bates
Song—"Sweet the Blossoms"..... School
Recitation—"Too Little"..... R. Eastman
Recitation—"Smiles"..... Russell Manning
Recitation—"What the Daisies told"..... Mildred Corwin.
The Sunbeam Band..... Six Boys
Recitation—"Now, Don't You Wish"..... Willie Wingard.
Duet—Edna Wingard, Florence Smith.
Jesus Blessing the Children, Six Girls.
Recitation—"Thank You Heavenly Father"..... Edison Tower.
Song—"March Along Happy Hearts"..... School.
Benediction..... Pastor.

Grand Band Concert.

If the weather permits The Citizens Band will play the following program in the Court House Park Friday evening June 19th, at 7:30.

"Napanee."
Inspiration Waltzes.
Overture—"Sky Pilot."
Loveland Waltzes.
Anvil Chorus.
"Hail, Hail!"

ED. G. CLARK, Band Master.

The John H. Sparks' Shows.

Excellence is the keynote upon which the Sparks' fame is founded. Clean, high-class in every detail, the sterling character of his exhibition has long impressed the public. Mr. Sparks' energy and genius in securing and presenting all the latest, most startling acts and features regardless of cost, marks him as the most wide awake and daring amusement manager in the country. He secured the wonderful French Troupe DuRell-Mendoza by outbidding all others who sought his unexcelled troupe. So it was with the famous Mayos, whose riding is the acme of perfection, and whose ring heres are the most beautiful that ever graced a circus arena. The marvelous Mikette Family, the dashing Gardella Sisters, the astonishing Aerial Valentinos, all of which are features of a higher class than have ever before been presented with a traveling circus.

In the trained animal line, for instance, the elephant "Mary" is the largest in the world. Prof. Mayo's educated thoroughbred bulls are entirely new, and Costello's troupe of twenty-five beautiful ponies have no equal anywhere. The Kioto troupe of Japanese, Alton the upside down acrobat, the Nevilles in their flying act, are all splendid examples of exclusive novelties to be seen only with this show.

Add to these, the elegant costumes, the gorgeous accessories and grand music, the troupe of funny clowns headed by the famous Billy Reed, also Panhandle Pete and his comedy mules, and you have a programme of wonderful attractions.

There are trained lions, tigers, hyenas, leopards, bears, monkeys, dogs, etc. Certainly nothing is lacking that could add to the enjoyment of the patrons of the John H. Sparks' Shows.

Two performances will be given at Grayling, Friday, June 26.

THE CURSE OF AMERICA.

The curse of America is the lack of discipline, declares the San Francisco Chronicle. In the family, the school and the college, youngsters grow up to do as they please. There is a mawkish sentiment which is evidence of degeneracy and which prevents the old-fashioned, wholesome enforcement of authority among children and youth. It is not good for society and not good for the individuals. In every family and in every school it is desirable to have some stringent regulations, if for no other reason than having them complied with. The best foundation of character is the habit of submission to authority, and the time to acquire that habit is in childhood and youth. None can ever become so competent, so wisely direct as those who have first learned to obey. The looseness and instability in American character has its beginning in family discipline and in the insistence of silly inefficient parents that the same looseness of discipline shall be carried into the schools from which it easily extends into the colleges. The fledgling in college will turn out a much more useful member of society if he is made to behave himself or clear out.

Frederic Frocks.

Did your garden get frosted? John Braidwood and wife are enjoying a visit from their sister-in-law of Almont.

A boy about nine years old at Schreier's camp tampered with a dynamite cap and is now minus two fingers and a thumb.

Andrew Brown has a new son. Mother and son doing well.

School closes next Monday. There will be six graduates from the tenth grade: Mary Carey, Pearl Patterson, Elizabeth Hunting, Mary Forbush, Mable Long and Emerson Terhune. Eight grade—Irvin Patterson, Precious McDermald and Edward Barber.

Miss Lucy Ingalls entertained company from East Jordan last Saturday.

Dr. C. H. O'Neil is enjoying a visit from his brother and family of Alpena.

Rev. Sanderson sold his horse after it had traveled to Grayling and got in the pound. He thought it should not happen again.

Geo. Colten will soon have his house completed, if he don't think of something else to change. Ed. McCracken is doing the work.

The mill has shut down for an indefinite time, giving all hands a chance to fish and visit.

Mr. McDonald and wife have gone south to visit his people.

Mrs. Gram and daughter have been visiting at her son Harry's returned home today to Laporte, Indiana, in near vicinity to the Guinness farm.

Mrs. Charles Sullivan is visiting in Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. Kelly and daughter arrived today from California. They brought Miss Elizabeth Bunting some pound oranges.

The M. E. Society have their church plastered.

T. W. Rogers, an old time resident, is here, visiting in Maple Forest.

Mr. Row, the cook at Ward's farm has bought Kliridge's farm.

Floyd Goshorn has moved to the mill.

Mr. Flagg has been very sick but is now improving.

The son of George Hunter recently swallowed an open safety pin. C. H. O'Neil being absent Dr. Insley was called and quickly removed it.

Mrs. Galbreth is visiting her husband, the agent.

The Lady Macabees will hold their lodge, Saturday afternoon, June 27th, at 2 p. m. All members are requested to be out. Assessment No. 101, per capita tax and Hives dues are now due.

Mrs. Ingalls and daughters will move to Mackinaw City next week.

J. J. Higgin's store building is nearly completed.

Hardgrove Happenings

Date Forbs has gone to visit his mother in Mt. Pleasant.

Married—At Grayling June 13th, Mr. Albert Kirkby and Miss Jessie Morgan. They will make it their home here in Hardgrove, by the wishes of many friends.

Walter Gruitt has gone to visit his sister in Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Sherman and son, Clayton visited Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Buck Sunday.

Miss Carrie White has returned to her home in Bay City.

There was a dance at Mr. Charron's place Saturday night. The ones that got there without getting wet had a very enjoyable time.

Lovells Locals.

T. E. Douglas was doing business at Lewiston Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Underhill returned Saturday from Mexico and Detroit.

T. E. Lewis and wife, of Lewiston, were pleasant callers Friday.

Lewis E. Carrier was doing business at Lewiston, Thursday.

W. J. Hartwick and wife, of the North Branch Game and Fish Club, arrived Saturday.

T. E. Douglas was at the county seat Friday.

Alouzo Beasy is plastering Lewis McCallomom's house.

A fine shower of rain Saturday morning was thankfully received.

School closed for the year Friday. Miss Husted, as a teacher is a success.

Mrs. Simms, was at Grayling Tuesday.

Crops are looking fine, considering the long drought.

DAN.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve Wins.

Tom More of Rural Route 1, Cochran, Ga., writes: "I had a bad sore come on the instep of my foot, and I could find nothing that would heal it until I applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Less than half a 25 cent box won the day for me by affording a perfect cure." Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's. drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Thanks It Saved his Life.

Lester M. Nelson, of Naples, Maine, says in a recent letter: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery many years for coughs and colds, and I think it saved my life. I have found it a reliable remedy for throat and lung complaints, and would not be without a bottle than I would be without food." For nearly forty years New Discovery has stood at the head of throat and lung remedies. As a preventive of pneumonia, and healer of weak lungs, it has no equal. Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's. drug store. 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Lost—A trout basket containing a leather and metal trout book, moccasins and a red cap. Finder please return to this office and receive reward.

W. G. Payson, Grayling, Mich.

THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO.

Tours of the Great Lakes and Georgian Bay

"A Fresh Water Sea Voyage"

For Sault St. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William

Steamers leave Sarnia, Ont., 3:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Friday Steamer going through to Duluth.

1500 MILES OF LAKE TRAVEL

"THAT GEORGIAN BAY TRIP"

Includes Mackinaw Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoulin Island and all the 30,000 Islands.

Reached by motor steamers, Fishing, camping, canoeing, most romantic scenery, healthful climate and excellent steamer service.

Tickets from all Railway Agents For literature and information address C. H. NICHOLSON, Traffic Manager, may 11 Sarnia, Ont.

We Invite, One and All

—to call at the—

PEOPLE'S

Meat Market

and look over our stock of

Fresh, Salt and

Smoked Meats,

Canned Goods

Fresh Fish, every Thursday

All Orders Delivered

Yours to Please

MILKS BROS.,

Successors to Bradley & Son.

NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and the mortgages or mortgages named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assignee thereof of record: Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned for title thereto under tax deed issued therefore, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, up to the undersigned or to the Register in chancery of the county in which the land lies, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further cost of five dollars for each description, without the additional cost of charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford. Description. Sec. 27, Town Range 40 N. 10 E. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FRANK H. RICHARDSON, Sheriff Roscommon County

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 18

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

For Commencement presents call at Hathaway's. Read his Ad.

Do not miss the Edison records for June at Hathaway's.

Our entire village is pleasantly excited over the approaching commencement exercises of the high school.

For first-class lunches at reasonable prices go to Colleen's Restaurant, Opposite S. H. Co's store.

Judge Waldron and A. C. Wilcox are in attendance at the encampment of the G. A. R., at Detroit this week.

Use Eureka Egg Preservative and save money. It is a sure thing. For sale at the Central Drug store.

Gilston Meul, at Simpson's. Try it for your cow, she will return your money.

Wanted—Experienced dining room girls. Address Hotel Vincent, Saginaw, Mich.

Miss Nellie Thomas wishes to say that she will continue to sew at the home of her mother, Mrs. Frank Freeman on Ogumaw St.

My house and lots for sale. Price \$800 cash if taken now. Address, Flora Mayrin, Pisco, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Starnard returned last week from a pleasant visit with her parents, at Burt, Saginaw Co.

Fred Warren and family are taking their vacation and will spend two weeks with friends at the old home in Holly, and eastern Michigan.

Mrs. Frank Michelson and the children came down from Johannesburg last week for a visit with "Grandpa" and others.

John M. Smith of South Branch was in town Saturday, having his spring planting done, and feeling fine after the work.

Dr. C. F. Underhill of Lovell was in town between trains Monday enroute east. He reports a lively and interesting trip to Mexico last month.

Mrs. C. T. Jerome went to Detroit Monday for a visit, and to be present as a delegate to the G. A. R. encampment from the W. R. C., of this place.

The school census for this district has just been completed by Miss Culver, and shows 555 pupils, 286 girls and 269 boys, a gain of 23 over last year.

Thos. Nolan returned from Toledo, Ohio Monday, where he represented Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M. M. at the encampment held in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forbes are enjoying a visit from his sister, Mrs. Northway, of Owasco. She is not a stranger to our people, as she has been an almost annual visitor for many years.

R. S. Babbitt is conducting Dr. Holmes of Detroit, and a party of his friends, down the AnSable to its mouth. They will use a week or more on the trip, and expect a heap of fun, besides the fish.

J. S. Harrington and wife and Mrs. E. Freeland left for Detroit Wednesday, for the G. A. R. encampment, which includes a meeting of the Circle of Ladies of the G. A. R. in the state.

"We Hear" that H. C. McKinley has again taken the helm of the Owasco County Herald, rejuvenated by his rest and ready for another thirty years of journalistic work. "Mac" is all right, and many will be glad.

Balling Hanson Co. have moved their wagon scales from the street by the store to the front of their warehouse, where they will be covered with a building so they will be ready for use at all seasons. Amidon put them on a cement foundation in a cement pit so they will remain in line.

Rev. E. G. Johnson and family will leave on the early train Monday morning to visit friends in Detroit, Memphis and Petrolia, Ont. They will be gone three weeks. Mr. Johnson will secure supplies to fill the pulpit during his absence, announcements of which will be made later.

G. Palmer and wife left for Detroit yesterday morning for the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit, from where they will go with the Michigan Press Association on their annual trip up Lake Huron, through Georgian Bay, across Lake Superior to Fort Arthur and Duluth, and return, stopping at several points enroute.

Last Friday morning, about 4 o'clock, the regular freight coming south collided with the engine of a log train at Balling, which was pulling out from the siding onto the main track. There was a dense fog at the time, so neither crew saw the other train until they were close together. The freight engine was derailed and engine No. 600 fractured a leg and brakeman Bradshaw had a shoulder dislocated as they jumped. Fireman Lester McPeak and brakeman Duryea were badly shaken up and bruised. It was a close call for the lives of all four.

Excursion.

Sunday, June 21st. Via Michigan Central to Bay City \$1.40. Saginaw \$1.60. Train leaves at 7 a. m. returning the same day.

For Sale—A good horse, for driving or work, also a good new milch cow. Fred Hoesli, Sigabec, Mich.

John A. Lewis, an old resident of this town, is here shaking hands with old friends.

Lost—Tuesday evening, a hunting case gold watch and chain. Finder will please leave at Merchants Co's. store and receive reward.

A witty friend says Rockefeller is considerable of an artist, and that while water colored pictures may not be in his special line, he has done the people beautifully in oil.

Commander Boynton of the Macabees and founder of the order, is now Past Commander, as he was dropped at the encampment at Toledo last week and Lovelace of Muskegon elected in his place. Major Boynton was taken violently ill in Toledo, and is reported as being in a critical condition.

Tally Another for Grayling. The proposed turpentine factory is a sure thing. Contracts are executed. Balling Hanson Co., will furnish stump stock, and have given an option for certain lands, and everybody knows they do not deal in wind. The installation of the plant will begin as soon as the material can be got in.

The Grange will hold their regular memorial exercises at their hall Saturday, June 20th. Everybody is cordially invited to attend, as this is an open meeting all members are requested to be in attendance.

ELIZA BROTT, Master.
S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

Here is something that is worth many dollars to every farmer to know. Sprinkle lime in your stock tank and not a bit of scum will form on the water. When the lime loses its strength scum will begin to form, which may be twice during the season, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless but wholesome, keeps the water sweet and saves the live stock.

Minnesota has a binder twice plant in connection with its prison that is saving the farmers of that state \$200,000 per year and has done that for several years. Consequently the work of the Michigan plant just established at Jackson prison is being watched with considerable interest by our agriculturalists. If Minnesota's plant can save its farmers from 2 to 3 per cent, on its product, why cannot Michigan's plant do as well.

We are in receipt of the preliminary announcement of the eighth annual meeting of the Interdenominational Bible Conference and Christian Workers Institute at Lake Orion, July 24 to August 2. The list of speakers arranged, promises more than ever before, and an immense attendance of those interested in christian work is anticipated. Remember the date and attend and help. The railroads will make a special rate.

What is home without plenty of good fresh eggs? You can have them every day in the year whether the hens lay or not. Save them in the "sweet summer time," when they are plenty and cheap, put them away in Eureka Egg Preservative and have them fine and fresh as new laid eggs next winter when they are scarce and high priced—at a cost of about two cents a dozen. Try it once and you will always use it. Eureka Egg Preservative is guaranteed to keep eggs as fresh and good as new laid for a year if used according to directions. Don't miss this opportunity. There is great economy in it. You can get it at Olson's Central Drug store in Grayling.

A newspaper publisher has recently brought suit against forty-five men who would not pay their subscriptions obtaining judgements in each claim. Of these 28 made affidavits that they owned no more than the law allowed, thus preventing attachment. Then under the decision of the supreme court they were arrested for petty larceny and bound over in the sum of \$300 each. All but six gave bond while six went to jail. The new postal law makes it larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it.—Ex.

We have received a copy of the 1908 premium list for the Michigan State Fair. There is a noticeable increase in the premiums on live stock and fruits, and the racing in the program has been increased nearly 25%. It contains a fund of valuable information for those interested in the coming State Fair, which promises to be the very best ever held by the Society. Any of our readers will be sent a copy free, postage paid, if they will send a postal card to I. H. Butterfield, Secretary, 919 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, June 21st, 1908.
Prayer service at 10.30.
Sabbath School at 11.45 a.m.
Epworth League at 6.30 p.m.
There will be no preaching service Sunday evening in order that all may have an opportunity to hear the baccalaureate sermon to the High School graduating class, to be delivered by Rev. Kiddegaard in the Danish Lutheran Church.
Prayer meeting Thursday at 8.00 p.m.
All are cordially invited to attend these services.
M. G. JOHNSON, Pastor

The Circus is Coming.

The gorgeous advertising car of the John H. Sparks' show was in town Tuesday and the billposters decorated the city and surrounding country with announcements that the circus will be in Grayling Friday, June 26. Mr. H. A. Mann, the agent says: We do not claim to have the largest show on earth, but we will give the people of this village the finest performance they have ever seen. One high-class act follows another in rapid succession, and not a second wait between, and with a careful attention to detail that is impossible with the multi-ring shows. Look at the array of artists with this show. Did you ever see such a line of top-notchers as the famous Mayos and Mlle. Bertine riding the most beautiful horses that ever graced a circus ring, the wonderful Aerial Valentinos, the great Millette Family of acrobats, the Flying Nevilles, the marvelous French troupe DuRell-Mendoza, Mayo's educated thoroughbred bulls, etc., etc. There are trained elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, dogs, and Costello's remarkable school of twenty-five beautiful educated ponies, and others. The troupe of funny clowns is headed by the famous fun maker Billy Reed, also Panhandle Pete and his comedy mules will add to the fun. The costumes are elegant and costly, the seats are comfortable, with high backs and foot rests; and in divers other respects this famous show displays the genius that has made the name of Sparks' a synonym of progress and excellence.

MACGREGOR—HANSON.

A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hanson on Wednesday June 10th, when their eldest daughter Ida Marie, was united in marriage to Mr. James D. Macgregor.

The impressive ceremony was performed under an arch of lilacs and snowballs, by the Rev. W. J. Meade, assisted by Rev. W. B. Macgregor, brother of the groom.

The bride, groomed in white dutchess satin, trimmed with white silk torchon lace, and carrying a bouquet of bridal roses, entered the parlor leaning on the arm of her father, to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding March played by Miss L. McKay of London. Miss Selma, sister of the bride, dressed in floral pink veil and carrying pink roses, acted as flower girl. Miss Bessie Cornell, Miss Fanny Ineson, Miss Vera Chute and Miss Ada Smith preceded the bride with strands of white satin ribbon, and formed an aisle to the altar.

The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful pearl crescent, to the flower girl a gold bracelet and to the pianist a pair of gold pins set with turquoise and pearls.

The bride's going away gown was a brown cordant veil trimmed with passementerie, with picture hat.

The out of town guests were from Ridgetown, St. Thomas, London, Comber, Leamington and Detroit.

The bridal couple left amid showers of rice and best wishes on the 5.45 train for eastern points, and on their return will reside on Chestnut Ave.—Wheatley Times.

The best Pills ever Sold.

After doctoring 15 years for chronic indigestion, and spending over two hundred dollars, nothing has done me as much good as Dr. King's New Life Pills. I consider them the best pills ever sold," writes B. F. Ascue of Ingleside, N. C. Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's drug store. 25c.

I. O. O. F. Memorial Day, last Sunday, was beautifully observed here, the lodge with the Rebekah's being out in full force, led by the "Beat Band" from their hall to the M. E. Church, where the memorial sermon was delivered by Rev. Johnson. The edifice was well filled and the impressive sermon by the pastor was received with close attention, and pronounced a master piece. After the service the procession marched to Elmwood cemetery and the graves of their past members decorated with flowers. It was a fitting illustration of their fraternal bonds.

A Grand Family Medicine.

"It gives me pleasure to speak a good word for Electric Bitters," writes Mr. Frank Coulton of No. 435 Hudson St., New York. "It is a grand family medicine for dyspepsia and liver complications; while for lumbago, back and weak kidneys it cannot be too highly recommended." Electric Bitters regulate the digestive functions, purify the blood, and impart renewed vigor and vitality of the weak and debilitated of both sexes. Sold under guarantee at Lewis & Co's drug store. 50c.

DON'T WAIT, now is the time, when fresh eggs are plenty and cheap to prepare against the time when they are scarce and high in price. Go to Olson's Central Drug store and buy Eureka Egg Preservative and put down all the fresh eggs you can spare, and you can always have them for use when they are high priced and scarce in market, at a cost of only two cents a dozen. You can keep them for a year just as fresh as when put in. Put them down when they are only twelve or fifteen cents a dozen and have them for use or sale when the market price is thirty-five or forty cents. There is good money in it. See?

J. O. Cunningham has secured the agency for the Indianapolis Fire Ins. Co., with a cash capital of \$200,000, and is ready to protect your home from fire. Call at the office for rates.

For Your BENEFIT.

We are after you again with a new bargain list—look it over carefully, they are goods that for various reasons must be removed.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 Bookcase, second handed, a good value (w d)..... | \$ 4.00 |
| 1 Sideboard and China Closet combined, regular \$36.25, closing out price (w d)..... | 27.00 |
| 1 Kitchen Cabinet Top, panel doors (w d)..... | 3.75 |
| 1 Kitchen Cabinet Top, sliding doors (w d)..... | 3.25 |
| 1 6 ft. Extension Table, second handed and without leaves (w d)..... | 6.00 |
| 1 only Pillow, 2 1/2 lb. pure odorous feathers, regular price \$3.45 per pair close out (w d)..... | 1.50 |
| 1 Parlor Chair, Verona seat..... | 3.75 |
| 1 Coll Bed Spring, size 3 ft. 4 in. for wooden bed (w d)..... | 2.00 |
| 1 Second handed Bookcase (w d)..... | 1.65 |
| 1 Green Couch, damaged a little by water (w d)..... | 3.75 |
| 1 Red Couch, damaged in trunk (w d)..... | 11.00 |
| 1 Davenport, oak frame, covered in Mohair Plush, nothing better outside of leather, regular \$24.50, closing out (w d)..... | 18.00 |
| 1 Large rocker, covered in Green Embossed Velour, regular \$18.00, closing out price (w d)..... | 12.00 |
| 1 Fine Parlor Cabinet, damaged just a little, regular \$16.00 close out (s d)..... | 10.00 |
| 1 Childs Crib, regular \$2.00, close out (s d)..... | 1.00 |
| 1 6 pc. Chamber set in which the wash bowl is broken, regular \$2.75, close out (s d)..... | 1.50 |
| 1 Hot Water Pitcher, white and gold ware (s d)..... | .45 |
| 1 W. W. Spring for child's bed, 3-0 in. x 4-6 in. (s d)..... | 1.00 |
| 1 Oak Sideboard, a bargain for someone (s d)..... | 10.00 |
| 1 Kitchen Cabinet, solid oak throughout a good \$25.00 value, used just a short time (s d)..... | 18.50 |

The above prices are net cash. Five per cent more on time.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

The Western Star Flour is the Best Yet.

100 SATISFIED USERS 100

in the city have said so. Its increasing sale only proves, its bread making qualities are excellent.

TRY A SACK and be convinced.

The Bank Grocery,
S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Yes Money saved by going to the—

S. B. Brott Implement Co.

to get your Hardware, Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Wagons, Buggies, Paris Green, Spray pumps, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, in fact anything in the implement line. We have a fine new milch cow to sell. All parties wishing to buy hay call on us, we have 30 tons that we will sell in the field or in a mow to suit our customers.

CASH OR CREDIT. SEE US.

The S. B. Brott Implement Co.
Wellington, Michigan.

Attention, Horse Breeders! Percheron Stallion "Viking"

The Percheron Stallion "Viking" is owned by Feldhauser Brothers, and will not travel, but make permanent stand at Feldhauser Mill and at the farm in Maple Forest township.

Terms will be strictly cash.
\$ 5.00—Single Deap.
\$10.00—For Season.
\$15.00—To insure colt.
\$20.00—For pair of mares.
For full particulars address

FELDHAEUSER BROTHERS
FREDERIC, MICH.
Pedigree of "Viking."

"The Percheron Stallion "Viking" is registered in the Percheron Stud book of America, as the property of Russell Lane, of Giboumberg, Ohio, and his record number is 19,047. Color and description: Black, star. Pedigree: Foaled April 17, 1897, bred by James M. Fletcher, of Wayne, Illinois, got by ARGON 12145 (8187), he by GILBERT 11391 (661), he by BRILLIANT 1271 (755), he by BRILLIANT 1899 (756), he by COCO II (714), he by VIKER CHARLIN (713), he by COCO (712), he by MIGNON (715), he by JEAN-LE-BLANC (739), Dam, DUCHESSE 5117 (1988) by CONFIDENT 3647 (397), he by BRILLIANT 1271 (755), he by BRILLIANT 1899 (756), he by COCO II (714), he by VIKER CHARLIN (713), he by COCO (712), he by MIGNON (715), he by JEAN-LE-BLANC (739), Second Dam, PEARL 7599) by CAMERON 4179, he by COCO II (714), he by VIKER CHARLIN (713), he by COCO (712), he by MIGNON (715), he by JEAN-LE-BLANC (739).

House Cleaning SALE!

Alterations, which have been going on in our store for over two months are now nearing completion, so we are preparing to clean out our stock of everything in the store, at greatly reduced prices.

Special Sale of Ladies' White Waists FOR Friday and Saturday.

Regular \$1.00 White Lawn Waists, slightly soiled for 39 cents.
\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 summer waists for 79 cents.
\$2.00 and \$2.50 waists for \$1.79.
\$3.00 and \$3.50 waists for \$2.50.
\$3.50, \$3.75 and \$4.00 Silk Waists for \$2.89.
\$5.00 and \$6.00 waists for \$4.25.

Ladies' Oxfords.

Odd size in "Queen Quality" shoes or oxfords—latest styles—all leathers at 10 per cent off regular prices.

Lawns and Dimities at cost.
50c and 75c neckties for 35 cents.
25 cent neckties for 19 cents.
Straw hats at cost.

Watch our 'add' each week, "Something Doing."

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence Gates, etc., guaranteed first class. Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.
UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

"The Best Drugs."
The best of everything in the line of Fishing Tackle!

In fact everything that the fisherman needs is to be found here.
COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty
Candy. Cigars.
JOHN DOLAN, Manager.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.
Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!
TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, MAY 11, 1908.

INSANE WIFE KILLS SEVEN.

Michigan Woman Murders Five and Husband and Commits Suicide.
In Cadillac, Mich., Mrs. Daniel Cooper, a fit of insanity murdered her husband and five children and then killed herself. Prior to the killing the woman took her children to the theater, making the occasion one of unusual festivity. Returning home, she chloroformed the whole family and completed her work with a revolver. When Mrs. Cooper's mother and other neighbors entered the home on Chapin street the next morning bodies of the victims were scattered all about. Some were in their beds and others on the floor. Mrs. Cooper lay across the body of the baby on a bed with an empty revolver beside her. In each instance death was caused by a bullet through the head. Fred Cooper, aged 17, is the only living member of the family. He lies in Mercy Hospital with a fighting chance for life. He accuses his mother.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Pennant Race in Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	30	16	.654
Cincinnati	26	20	.565
Pittsburg	23	23	.500
New York	24	23	.511

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	29	17	.628
Cleveland	28	22	.561
St. Louis	28	23	.551
Detroit	20	24	.455

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Ind'apolis	35	21	.621
Toledo	33	21	.610
Louisville	34	22	.608
Columbus	29	27	.517

WESTERN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Omaha	33	19	.633
Lincoln	30	22	.577
Sioux City	27	24	.528

STANDARD OIL FOUND GUILTY.

Fines of \$800,000 Possible on Conviction of Accepting Bribe.
Guilty as charged, the indictment was the verdict brought in by the federal court jury in the Standard Oil Company case in Rochester, N. Y. Daniel J. Kennedy of Buffalo, who conducted the defense, moved for a new trial, and it was arranged to have Judge Hazel hear argument on the motion on July 7. Special Assistant Attorney General S. Wallace Dempsey, the prosecutor, gave notice that he would move for judgment and sentence on the adjourned date. The oil company was placed on trial June 1 for an alleged violation of the interstate commerce law in accepting a concession from the filed tariff on shipments of oil from Olean, N. Y., to Rutland and Bellevue Falls, Vt. There were forty counts. The maximum fine on each count is \$200,000, or a total of \$800,000.

ROBBERS KILL MAN IN STREET.

Crack Victim's Skull in Slight of Terror Stricken Residents.
While a dozen terror-stricken men and women looked on from the windows of surrounding houses in West Twenty-seventh street, New York, two highwaymen beat to death and robbed a man believed to be Albert Crosby of Boston. Crosby was an actor, and had been playing in "The Road to Yesterday." He was still breathing when witnesses of the tragedy ran up to him after the robbers had fled, but he died in a hospital while the surgeons were preparing to trephine his shattered skull.

Fined Guilty in Trust Cases.
At the conclusion of arguments in the bridge trust cases in Lima, Ohio, already submitted on evidence, attorneys for the Oregonian, Champion, Bellefontaine, Brackets, Mount Vernon, Huston and Cleveland, and John P. Cowan, attorneys for Harry G. Hammond, agent, entered pleas of guilty to the indictments alleging conspiracy in restraint of trade. Each of the corporations was fined \$250 and costs.

Bomb Wrecks Store of Italian.
With a report that could be heard for several blocks a dynamite bomb was exploded in front of the dry goods store of Joseph Sperio, an Italian, at Hospital and Decatur streets, New Orleans, wrecking the building. Sperio, his wife and four small children were asleep upstairs, but none of them was injured.

Thirty Children in Fifteen Years.
Abram Gotsky returned to his farm-house, near Troy Hills, N. J., and the doctor met him at the door to inform him that Mrs. Gotsky, nee Gotsky, had presented him with four boys that weighed altogether sixteen pounds four ounces. They had thirty children in fifteen years. Fourteen survive.

Educational Theater Projected.
The Educational theater of New York, with Mark Twain as president of its board of directors, has filed a certificate of incorporation and will immediately begin to raise funds for a large building with an auditorium seating at least 1,000 for the presentation of plays by children and young people.

Pardoned by Kentucky Governor.
Calvin Powers and James Howard, accused of complicity in the murder of Joel in Kentucky eight years ago, have been given full pardons by Governor Wilson and set free.

Billick Saved from Hanging.
Herman Billick was saved from the gallows in Chicago by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States District Court. Judge Landis granted the condemned man an appeal in the habeas corpus proceedings, which acted as a supersedeas to prevent the hanging.

Agitated Commit Suicide.
Hampered by marriage bonds, Mrs. Edith Bess, 34 years old, and George S. Gordon, 50 years old, a wealthy farmer of Essex, Mass., who were said to be afflicted, fulfilled a suicide agreement by killing themselves with poison. They had been arrested on the complaint of the woman's husband and the man's son.

Belmont Wife Makes Claim.
A young woman in Galveston, Texas, who gives her name as Louise Whitely, Belmont Clark, 21 years old, is the only daughter of the late O. H. P. Belmont and will file a claim to his estate.



Chicago correspondence.

All Republicans in the United States, the territories and the territorial possessions are supposed to have their voice and vote in an assemblage known as a Republican national convention. The assemblage in the Coliseum in Chicago has its representatives from forty-six States, two Territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The number of delegates representing each State is proportioned to the population. The representation in Congress is taken as a guide, and for each member of the House of Representatives there are two delegates in the convention. For each United States Senator there are two delegates also. Thus, New York, the most populous State in the Union, has thirty-seven members in the House of Representatives and two Senators, giving that State twice thirty-nine, or seventy-eight delegates. And as each delegate casts his vote individually, the more populous States have the greater voice in the doings of the convention.

Next to New York, Pennsylvania is the second largest delegation in the convention, casting sixty-eight votes. Other large delegations are: Illinois, 54; Ohio, 46; Missouri and Texas, 36 each; Massachusetts, 32; and Indiana, 30.

The Territories and possessions are all put on the same basis, and are given two votes each in the convention. Thus, while they have no voice in the actual selection of a President, they have a slight voice in the deliberations of the body which nominates.

The choice of delegates to a national convention is accomplished by what is known as the machinery of the voluntary party organization. When the Constitution was adopted, there was no idea of a national party, like the Republican party, or the Democratic party, in the minds of the members of the constitutional convention. The people

announced at the close of the national convention's work.

Machinery of the Convention.
An interesting group of men will start the machinery of the Republican convention at the Coliseum. Harry S. New, chairman of the National Committee, will be the first official to face the mass of delegates and spectators when he calls the convention to order. The National Committee calls the convention, and makes all arrangements for it, and it naturally devolves upon the committee chairman to start the proceedings. New halls from Indianapolis, where he formerly published a newspaper inherited from his noted father. He has been vice chairman of the committee and was promoted when Chairman Cortelyou entered the cabinet of President Roosevelt. Bishop P. J. Muldoon will offer the opening prayer. Elmer Dover, secretary of the National Committee, who rose to fame and influence under the tutelage of the late Senator Hanna and by the force of his own ability, will read the official call for the convention.

Mr. New will then introduce Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, as temporary chairman of the convention. Burrows was born in Northeast, Pa., and lives in Kalamazoo, Mich. He was an officer in the civil war and has since been much in office. He was elected to the lower branch of Congress nine times and has been in the Senate since 1895. Burrows will deliver a long speech, which will probably be the keynote of the campaign. Following the Burrows speech will come the selection of the other temporary officers. John B. Malloy, of Ohio, will be chosen general secretary. He was long clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives and is known at national conventions as the man "with the voice." They might better make it "the man with the marvelous voice." Amid the greatest convention confusion the strongest, clear tones of Malloy always

assistant sergeant-at-arms, and messengers.

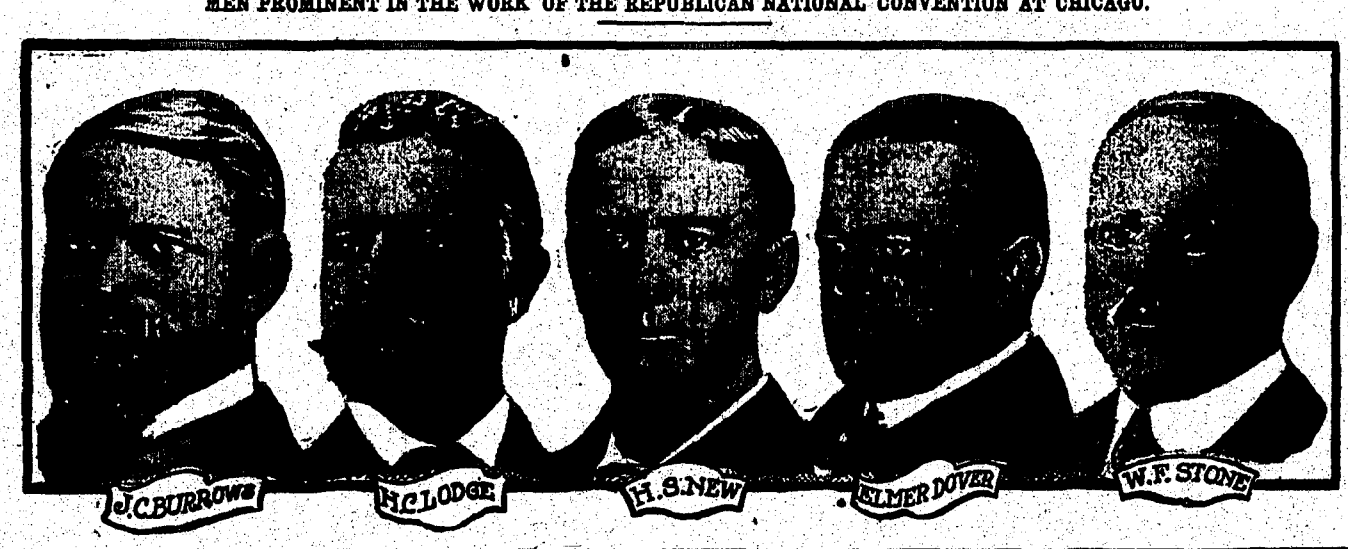
JULIUS CAESAR BURROWS.
Temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention.
Julius Caesar Burrows, temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, has been for many years prominently before the public of the United States. He is 71 years old and has been in politics since the year 1894, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo County, Michigan. His career as a Congressman began in 1873, and he has been Senator from Michigan since 1893.

On the presumption that the saying "Nothing succeeds like success" holds good in politics, there must be much satisfaction to Mr. Burrows in looking back over his long record. He has been uniformly successful in what ever he has undertaken to do.

While the Senator is regarded as a conservative, his course has been mainly in accord with the policies of President Roosevelt. Senator Burrows was in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses and resigned in 1895 to succeed the late Senator Stockbridge. He was re-elected in 1899 and again in 1905. On the latter occasion his great popularity was attested when he received the vote of every member of the Legislature.

SENATOR LODGE.
Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention.
For the second time Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, has been selected permanent chairman of a Republican national convention. He was the permanent chairman of the 1900 convention in Philadelphia and

MEN PROMINENT IN THE WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.



J. C. BURROWS



J. B. MALLOY



E. D. DOVER



W. F. STONE

have worked out the scheme of holding a national convention and nominating party candidates without any national or constitutional law to guide them. Consequently the system is rather ragged at the edges.

In theory the two delegates from each congressional district are chosen at district conventions, made up of delegates who are themselves chosen by primary elections. All members of the party in good and regular standing are supposed to vote at these primary elections. Often the public at large pays no attention to these preliminary steps, and the delegates chosen at the district conventions are the men named by the local party leaders.

The first business that faces a national convention is to determine who are the properly chosen delegates entitled to take part in its proceedings. This question is first passed upon by the national committee and is later passed upon by a committee on credentials appointed by the delegates who are first seated in the convention.

The party's national committee is made up of a member from each State and Territory. The committeemen are chosen by each State delegation and

was chosen for a similar position in the convention this year at Chicago. Senator Lodge and President Roosevelt have been fast friends for years, although they have not always been in entire accord on all matters. The Senator before his election to the United States Senate, in 1893, had served several terms in the House of Representatives. His present term in the Senate will not expire until 1911. He is one of the influential men of the Senate and one of the best posted upon legislative affairs. Legislature is his profession and he has contributed largely to the treasury of American history. Senator Lodge is a native of the Old Bay State, a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer. He was a member of the Commission on Alaskan Boundary appointed by President Roosevelt.

OVER SCORE OF DEAD IN TRAIL OF STORM.

Tornadoes in Nebraska and Kansas Kill Many and Ruin Crops.

OTHERS ARE HURT FATAALLY.

Enormous Property Losses from Storms and Floods in the Western States.

The tornado which passed over southern Nebraska and portions of northern Kansas Friday evening was the most destructive and covered the most territory of any similar storm which has visited the State in many years. At least twenty-three are known to be dead, five fatally injured and a score of others hurt, some of them dangerously. Several persons were killed in the towns of Byron, Neb., and Courtland, Kan.

The storm was general throughout at least four counties. Fillmore, Webster, Franklin and Thayer, on the southern border of the State and reached over into Kansas from where reports come of great destruction. The towns of Carleton, Fairfield, Deshler, Shickley, Geneva, Franklin, Ong and Riverton are among those visited by the storm, and in no one of them did the elements spare life or property.

At Carleton five residences and two churches were destroyed, while a new school building and thirty houses were badly wrecked. The home of Lester Carter was demolished and his wife and baby killed, while Carter himself and another child received possibly fatal injuries. At Geneva the storm wrought great destruction and in the adjacent country claimed five victims, two of whom were killed outright and three fatally injured. The scene at Fairfield is indescribable, more than forty buildings were more or less wrecked and some of them, including three churches, were entirely demolished. The loss there will exceed \$100,000. In the vicinity of Shickley farm houses received the brunt of the storm.

A telephone message from Chester, Kan., reported twelve deaths in the vicinity of Byron, Neb. The storm was evidently most severe in the vicinity of Byron, and nothing could withstand its fury. Following the tornado a hard rain which lasted well into the night soaked the storm-stricken sufferers, making their lot doubly hard. Many of them were absolutely without shelter, and the storm occurred so late in the evening that it was impossible for them to seek either shelter or relief during the night. A telephone message from Hardy, Neb., said the town of Courtland, Kan., just across the Nebraska line, was struck by the storm and several casualties occurred.

Cyclone Sweeps Iowa Towns.
Two persons were killed, three are missing, and 200 homes and barns were destroyed by a cyclone which passed over Charles City, Iowa, Sunday. Much damage was done in the surrounding country. The path of the storm was ten miles long and about twelve rods wide. It started three miles southwest of Charles City, tearing down farm houses, barns and killing many head of stock. It struck the city in the southwest part, plowing a path to a point in the northeast part of town, where it crossed the river. The path of the cyclone included no business buildings, but the residence part of town was made a wreck and household goods were scattered in all directions all over town.

Near Mauston, Wis., a tornado killed John Dalton, a farmer, and his 12-year-old son. The other occupants of the house received only slight injuries. No other damage was done by the tornado.

Five Die in Montana Flood.
Never before in the history of Montana has there been such a flood as recently swept down the valley of the Missouri river and its tributaries. Five lives already have been lost in the waters in the vicinity of Great Falls, and the damage to farms, railroads and industrial and commercial institutions will run into the millions. Saturday night the river was at the highest point ever known since the first settlement of Montana. Some of the smaller outside towns have been in even worse condition than is Great Falls. Choteau was completely surrounded by water, and all bridges were gone. A large part of Belt was partially under water, and the people took to the high ground. Sand-culms reported severe loss and the coal mines partially flooded. In some instances the river has cut entirely new channels through the bottom, completely ruining farms.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.
For the first time in years the lid was slipped on the beer gardens and dancing halls in Toledo.
Fire in Ford & Co.'s planing mill and lumber yard at Mansfield, Ohio, caused a loss of about \$60,000.
Brig. Gen. Evan Niles, retired, who served in the Civil Indian and Spanish wars, died in San Francisco.
The president of the Best Manufacturing Company, Twenty-fourth street and the Allegheny Valley railway, Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000.
The Montana wool for this year is estimated by the wool growers' association at \$5,000,000 pounds, which at 20 cents means \$7,000,000 for the flock master.

After beating the messenger, J. E. Perrine, to insensibility, robbers on a Great Northern express train between Seattle and Vancouver looted the express safe and made away with between \$1,000 and \$10,000.
Fines of \$20,000 against the Omaha railroad and \$2,000 against H. H. Powers, its general freight agent, imposed in re-bate cases, were affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

Next to the immediate stimulant from the lower costs established for various steel makes, the most important favorable development was the government forecast of the early crops and its magnificent promise under normal conditions of agricultural enrichment. Business generally reflects a strengthened tone and the outlook has a brighter aspect, although the volume of new demands in manufacturing branches does not yet show the expansion expected. Where heavy commitments are involved definite action is withheld until after the deliberations of the Republican convention next week. Encouragement is depended upon from that source in aiding recovery from trade depression. It is desirable that indorsement should be placed upon the effort to secure more adequate waterways and minimum freight cost for the promotion of this city's commerce.

Seasonable weather greatly aided the activity in retail dealings, and the demand for men and women's apparel, housewares and vacation goods made a gratifying advance. Merchandise stocks have undergone sharp reduction, and this has caused frequent replenishments for both local and country needs.

Merchandise collections throughout the interior occasion little trouble, and the record of defaults maintains the recently noted betterment.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 21, against 22 last week and 14 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 numbered 8, against 5 last week and 3 in 1907.—Dun's Review of Trade.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 68c to 69c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c; hay, timothy, \$6.00 to \$14.00; prairie, \$3.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, new, per bushel, \$1.28 to \$1.35.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.25; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$5.65; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.70; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 53c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.90; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.35; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 72c to 74c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 58c to 59c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 3, white, 54c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 84c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.05 to \$1.08; corn, No. 3, 71c to 72c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, \$13.72.
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.55; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.15; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lamb, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.00.
New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.30; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, natural white, 58c to 59c; butter, creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, western, 15c to 16c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 73c to 74c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, October, \$7.42.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

From Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin crop reports are all favorable. Iowa farmers are complaining of too much rain.
Near Alma, Wis., John Grimes of Clear Lake and J. W. Erschman, with a pack of wolf hounds, killed 41 wolves in three weeks.
The graduated land tax bill which by excessive taxation seeks to prevent the owning of more than 640 acres of land by one person in Oklahoma, was finally passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor. The income tax bill and the inheritance tax bill are in the Governor's hands also.

The total wheat exports from the United States last month amounted to 3,953,601 bushels, of which Portland contributed 1,108,314 bushels; New York 697,714 bushels; the combined ports of Puget sound, 654,804 bushels, and Philadelphia 330,633 bushels.

During a thunder storm near Alma, Wis., lightning struck the barn of Jacob Castberg in the town of Nelson, killing thirteen horses, and several calves and destroying the barn. William Kaufman of the town of Delvidere lost three horses by lightning.

During the worst storm which winter has seen in the Northwest, stormy weather in the Northwest has been struck. On the Ruzg Underhill farm the barn and seventeen animals were burned. The barn of Dr. J. J. McLaughlin, in St. Paul, was burned. The house dwelling on a farm about three miles south of the city was also burned.

Popular Pulpit

THE DUTY OF THINKING.

By Henry F. Cope.

"Think on these things."—Phil. iv.

Prejudice is the barrier to any degree of power, to any kind of progress. No matter how sincerely you may hold your views, if they are held in willful, determined exclusion of any other possible views your sincerity will furnish no cloak to shield you from the consequences of your ignorance and bigotry.

If there is any such being as the devil, certainly his master stroke was executed when he persuaded men to look up their minds and induced them to believe that it was a sin to think, led them to conceptions of religious truth, as something fixed and immutable, and then split up the religious world into warring camps, each fighting for its own fixed views.

At first, when one confronts religious prejudice he is inclined to ask, "What is the use of it all? Why worry at all about doctrines and creeds?" Yet, while philosophy is not the most important thing, it is to life and action as root to fruit. As a man thinks in his heart regarding the great questions of destiny and duty, so is he in his life.

It is of no little importance, then, that there should be right, clear thinking. In fact, the habit of clear thinking is of greater value than the results of such thinking when formulated in creeds or doctrines. It is not only a question as to what you are thinking about and what your conclusions may be; there is the deeper question whether you have the energy and courage to think through your problems at all.

In religion, as everywhere else, the need is that men should think deeply and thoroughly. Intellectual cowardice and mental sloth are serious foes of high character. Yet religionists are still often ready to hurl their denunciations at those who have the temerity to think about sacred subjects.

Intellectual stagnation and sloth frequently call itself spiritual fidelity. They who are too lazy to step out and conquer new territory are busy holding the fort, defending doctrines long since outgrown; instead of fighting the foes of all mankind they are hurling adjectives and anathemas at those who have disturbed their mental slumbers by daring to think the thoughts of the infinite in this new day.

It is to be feared that there are self-appointed defenders of the faith who, if they ever arrive in paradise, will bring nothing but their lungs along, all other affairs, such as heart and brain, having perished from disuse. Yet to-day such blind, unthinking mouths would have men believe that they are the oracles of the Most High.

There never has been a time when there were no heretics. Leaders always must walk alone while the mob abuses them for their temerity. The world never has been entirely without those who saw that each day brought some larger light. But the declarations of this still stir those who love darkness better than light to those tactics of persecution that are as old as religion itself.

Every man must summon up the energy to do some of his own thinking and the courage to stand by that which he thus obtains for himself. There can be no living faith without freedom in thinking. We need not only to insist on this right for ourselves but to maintain and protect the right of all men to liberty of conscience, to discover and hold their own beliefs.

No man can be a true man who is afraid of the truth. No religion can endure long that flees from investigation. Only the friends of darkness and those who love its deeds fear the light. The foes of religion are its friends, who would put faith into fixed forms, who fear the future's larger life.

Religion is the art of living in the light of infinite relationships. Intelligence is a means of knowing these relationships. What are we better than the beasts if we do not reach out with mind and heart to know all that may be known of this way of life? What are we better than broken spirited slaves if we dare not look up and out each for ourselves and see this goodly universe and wondrous life of all as the Lord of all has planned it?

IN THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

By Rev. George Daniel Hadley.

The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.—Judges vii, 20.

It is the peculiar battle cry of that still more peculiar battle of long ago. Gideon had been busy thrashing wheat for his father when suddenly he heard the voice of the Lord saying: "Go, and thou shalt save Israel." He felt very small and insignificant and held back.

Finally he realized that, although he was only Gideon, yet with the Lord of Hosts as his might and his power the weakness of man might be turned into strength if the cause be righteous and the ambition unselfish. So Gideon obeyed, for the Midianites were threatening God's people, and he blew a trumpet and called together all the mighty men of valor, and to each of the 300 fearless and alert soldiers who stood his test he handed, not a shining sword, not a glittering spear, nor even a bow and arrow, but a trumpet and empty pitcher and a lamp. Softly but firmly they crept into the enemy's camp, and at the proper signal they smashed their pitchers and waved their lamps and shouted through their trumpets: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" And the Midianites, terrified beyond measure, fled in wild confusion.

But why was not the battle cry merely "The sword of the Lord"? Why should he add or even consider in

HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

The Night Watches.

Now the day is over,
Night is drawing nigh
Shadows of the evening
Steal across the sky.

Jesus grant the weary
Calm and sweet repose;
With thy tenderest blessing
May our eyelids close.

Grant to little children
Visions bright of thee;
Guard the sailors toiling
On the deep, blue sea.

Comfort every sufferer
Watching late in pain;
Those who plan some evil
From their sins restrain.

Through the long night watches
May thine angels spread
Their white wings above me,
Watching round my bed.

When the morning wakens,
Then may I arise
Pure and fresh, and sinless
In thy holy eyes.

the same connection the phrase "and of Gideon?" Was not that rather presumptuous? No. The last part of that battle cry not only indicates no vain arrogancy, but it is absolutely essential to the victory. Gideon in pulpits or in his office or his home, whatever his calling may be, business, profession or domestic, is not only tolerated by God, but is vitally necessary to God's plans. When God wishes to accomplish things among men, he uses men for the work.

The struggle of God and Gideon in the world is one and the same struggle for righteous advancement. As soon as we realize this, making God's fight our fight, realizing that our victories are His victories and our defeats His defeats, religion becomes something active and inspiring and our daily lives become noble. And as we go forth to life's battle, deeming it more than worth while if in our small way we can overcome even one of God's enemies, behold, we find that our armor is a plain business suit covering a character determined and brave and thoughtful, and the sword of the Lord is no glittering or gleaming weapon, but a common lamp or pitcher or such tools as we use in our home or our office or our shop every day. And the greatness and goodness of life depends upon whether we look upon all we possess as our own alone or as our own for Him to be wielded by us in His battle.

May His shield of love be over our heads in temptation, and may His sword, which is the living sword, never have its edge turned in our hands by vanity or fear or neglect.

"SHORT METER SERMONS."

The life of a saint is a living sermon. Prudence is a good form of prayer for Providence.

More good men go to the bad in good times than in bad.

The best way to fight sin is by being friend to the sinner.

It's slow work climbing to heaven on smooth words.

Moral muscle does not come from mush and moonshine.

It is always easier to promise better than it is to provide bread.

The price of finding truth is being willing to pay anything for it.

It is only the empty bag that needs many props to maintain its dignity.

There never yet was a milliner who could do much toward your heavenly equipment.

It's no much use talking of loving folks unless your living makes their lives lighter.

Every man ought to be willing to leave the world a few unsolved problems when he has gone.

There are few temptations that continue to allure when you get heaven's clear sunshine on them.

The fact that you are gazing at heaven does not excuse you for standing on your brother's corns.

The man who spends Sundays dreaming over heaven often spends the week growing over the dirty city.

The kingdom of heaven, is not waiting until we have decided on the biology and history of the devil.

One of the most dangerous rogues is he who is so busy regulating others he has no time to do the right himself.

Many a man who says he has rational difficulties in religion means that he has difficulty in being rational in religion.

You would think that their master said, "Feed my griffins," by the way some preachers place the food for the sheep.

Folks who make a lot of fuss over their faith would be more convincing if they simply would express it in terms of friendship.

Don't cultivate that sympathy for others that ends in being sorry for yourself.

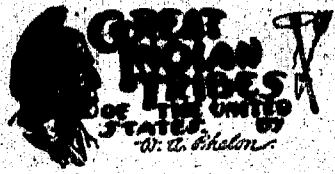
Don't preach on modern sinners as long as the supply of olden saints holds out.

Don't try to quicken the appetite of men for righteousness by preaching on rottenness.

Don't point the way to heaven with your life while your life is headed the other way.

Don't shut your heart to the griefs and needs of others unless you would shut out genuine joy.

Don't live in dread of death. Those who are not afraid of it are the ones the world wants to live.



WRIGHT BROTHERS' AIRSHIP IS DESCRIBED BY BUILDERS.

The Wright Brothers' Airship is described by the builders.

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length of those on French flyers. This consists in different models of one or two vertical cloth-covered frames.

"At the rear, balancing the machine and as near the center as possible, are two propellers. Below the frame work and toward the rear is a skid, similar to the runners of sleds. This is used for landing and differs in this particular from the French machines, which are equipped with wheels. For a portion of twelve feet at each end the upper and lower frame work is provided with a surface of strong cotton cloth.

"In the center of the machine at the bottom is a small double-wheel truck, which, running on a monorail, is used while the machine is acquiring speed enough to leave the ground. The monorail is easily movable in any direction.

"The Wright machine weighs about 900 pounds, and in addition to its own weight, including a four-cylinder motor of between twenty-five and thirty horsepower, devised and made by the Wright brothers, the machine can carry two men and fuel enough to drive the machine 300 miles. It can carry enough fuel with one man aboard to travel 500 miles."

Women Wear Overalls.

A woman can wear overalls any old time in the State of Arkansas and not violate any of the laws, providing that she does not attempt to disguise herself as a man.

This, according to a Little Rock dispatch, is the gist of a decision handed down by Attorney General Kirby, at the behest of woman inquirers. Kirby, it is said, admitted in his opinion that the wearing of overalls by women might be desirable at times, but hoped that it may not become a general prevailing style.

But there is a lot of uneasiness all over Arkansas, from the hotel rotundas of the cities to the front porches of cross-road stores. For it is feared that, in view of the decision, "women's rights" leagues may be started and the members urged to wear overalls if they care to.



HE IMPERSONATED OFFICER.

Harry M. Church Pleads Guilty in Federal Court.

Harry M. Church, who was brought back from California after a chase that extended to the Golden Gate, pleaded guilty to impersonating an officer of the pension department in federal court in Grand Rapids and was given eighteen months at the house of correction. Last Fall Church persuaded Mrs. Laura Turner of Hart that he could have her pension raised and at the same time made violent love to her. He got \$700 from her as well as a fine piano, but disappeared. A Mr. Clemens woman has a similar charge.

TO BUILD \$75,000 DRAIN.

Plan to Remove Water from Chandler's Marsh.

A big drain, to cost \$75,000, is being planned to drain Chandler's marsh across the property of the industrial school for boys near Lansing and thus remove a large area of stagnant water on State property as well as rendering tillable many hundred acres of low lands northeast of the city. Chandler's marsh contains several thousand acres. It was owned originally by Senator "Zach" Chandler.

EASY HOSPITALITY.

Food Abundance in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century.

Few countries of the world have possessed so abundant and varied a supply of food as Virginia during the seventeenth century. This party explains, writes P. A. Bruce in "Social Century," the hospitable disposition of the people even in those early times. The herds of cattle, which ran almost wild, afforded an inexhaustible supply of milk, butter, cheese, veal and beef. Deer were shot in such numbers that people cared little for venison. So abundant were chickens that they were not included in the inventories of personal estates. No planter was so badly off that he could not have a fowl on his table at dinner.

Vast flocks of wild ducks and geese frequented the rivers and bays and were looked on as the least expensive portion of the food which the Virginians had to procure. Fish of the most delicate and nourishing varieties were caught with hook or net. Oysters and shellfish could be scraped up by the bushel from the bottom of the nearest inlet or tidal stream.

Apples, peaches, plums and figs grew in abundance. Not only were grapes cultivated, but excellent varieties grew wild through the forest. Such an abundance of wild strawberries could be gathered that no attempt was made to raise the domestic berry.

The watermelon flourished, and in hominy, the roasting ear and corn pone the Virginians possessed articles of food of great excellence, which were entirely unknown to the people of the old world. There was produced on every plantation an extraordinary quantity of walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts and hickory nuts. Honey was obtainable in abundance, both from domestic hives and from hollow trees in the forest.

PECCOLAS TO TERRE HAUTE.

There is just one city in this country where new guests in the two leading hotels drink water just for the fun of it. That is Terre Haute, Ind., says The New York Sun.

It is the joy of the life of the initiated to invite an unsuspecting visitor to the hotel to eat. There is always an expectant look on the face of the host as the guest settles himself, and the host who does not get his looked-for laugh is rare.

As the guest settles himself suddenly there descends by his ear down toward the table like a shot a stream of water. Most people jump, according to their jumping abilities.

The stream always safely hits the drinking glass, and as the guest rallies and looks up for the source of the stream there is a grinning colored gentleman holding high something like a small tea-kettle with a pretty long spout. The higher the guest jumps the more gratified this person looks.

Almost everybody will drink two glasses of water and signal for a third just to be sure the knight of the tea-kettle can hit that glass. Where the custom originated nobody seems to know, but Terre Haute always refers to it with something like pride.

For the colored gentleman who is the smartest one of the bunch at the trick three feet is nothing to fire a stream from the "water can," as it is styled. He will juggle it first close, then further away, and gradually further and then down again without spilling a drop. Doctors don't have to advise water drinking to people in these hotels.

A wall flower by any other name would wither just the same.

Michigan State News

LEFT ON TAX ROLLS.

Thousands of Acres in Mackinac County Escaped.

Thousands of acres of valuable timber lands have been omitted from the tax rolls in Mackinac county during the past few years. The discovery was made by the county surveyor, who reported the matter to the State tax commission, and an investigation was recently made. It was found that in Moran township the supervisor has left off the rolls 2,000 acres in 1908 and about 4,000 acres in 1907. The supervisor has promised to correct the error on the 1908 rolls and it is likely the board of supervisors will direct a reassessment of the back taxes at the October session.

SUICIDE STARTED BY MOTHER.

Alleged that Brothers Killed by Train Had Been Intoxicated.

Alleging that the death of her sons was indirectly caused by liquor, Mrs. Maria Munger, mother of William and Frank H. Munger, known for many years as the Schoolcraft twins, who were killed a year ago by a Grand Trunk train near Schoolcraft, has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the estate of Henry Miller, who was a saloonkeeper at Vicksburg at the time. It is charged that the twins remained about the saloon all during the day on which they were killed. They started to walk home and were within two miles of Schoolcraft when run down. Miller has since died. Mrs. Munger is 89 years old.

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HIS WILL IS BROKEN.

Jury Finds that George W. Dodge Was Incompetent.

A jury in the Circuit Court in Port Huron decided that George W. Dodge of Berlin township was incompetent when he made his will involving an estate valued at upwards of \$12,000. As a consequence his widow, Lodie M. Dodge, and her adopted son Charles will now come into possession of property, dispute over which has caused one of the bitterest fights ever waged in the courts of St. Clair county.

THREE DAYS ON WINDMILL.

Tramp at Last Allows Deputy Sheriff to Persuade Him Down.

Three days on a windmill in Grand Rapids is the record of Nick Dennis, a wanderer. The mill belonged to Frank Waters. Waters thought the human element was a little too much after it had persisted for three days, so called in Deputy Sheriff Goudsward, who persuaded Dennis to come down after some dispute. The fellow has subsisted on what boys, who admired his persistence, brought him from surrounding homes.

FENCES IN DOCTOR'S RIG.

Battle Creek Man Enjoins Property During a "Call."

Calling upon a patient, Dr. Wilfred Harghey left his horse and buggy in Brook street, Battle Creek. When he came out of his patient's house he found a fence built around his rig, so that he had to kick off the boards. It developed that Samuel L. Abbey claims this part of Brook street as private property and had been advised to fence it in to establish his claim.

LOST CHILD FOUND IN MAREH.

Little Girl in Northern Michigan Horribly Bitten by Mosquitoes.

After being lost three days the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goracinski was found in a marsh near North Tamarack mines, at Calumet. She was unconscious and horribly bitten by mosquitoes. Three blasts from the mine whistles, a signal agreed upon before-hand, notified the many searching parties of the recovery of the child.

HAVE CRIMINAL RECORDS.

In the trial of James Burk and Charles Thompson, charged with breaking into the bank at Meosota, April 27, it developed that both defendants have long criminal records, and that Burk, alias Sam Jackson, was a member of the notorious Blue Ribbon gang of Toledo. Deputy United States Marshal Martin of Indianapolis testified that Jackson was convicted at Indianapolis in 1904 for blowing a post-office safe, and served three years in the Kansas penitentiary.

LITTLE WHITE FOUND OUT.

William Smith's son Willie found some dynamite caps in an old house east of Frederic. He took a match and lit one to find out what it was and now he is minus three fingers on his right hand and two on his left.

Lawyerman Admits Bankruptcy.

George F. McClure, a lumberman of Detroit, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, scheduling his liabilities at \$82,999, with assets consisting of only his wearing apparel and several life insurance policies, the value of which is not stated.

GOOD GRAIN CROP PROMISED.

Corn and Sugar Beets Show Increase in Acreage.

In the June crop report issued by the Secretary of State, the condition of wheat is reported at 83 per cent, which is an improvement of 3 per cent over the condition of one month ago. The damage to wheat from the fly has been very slight, amounting to only about 2 per cent. The promise is 92 per cent of an average crop. The acreage of corn planted is given at 92 per cent and its condition at 84 per cent. Oats promise 80 per cent of an average crop. The potato acreage is 80 per cent and condition 87 per cent. The sugar beet acreage is 75 per cent. Fruit prospects are as follows: Apples, 78; pears, 77; peaches, 72; plums, 74; cherries, 78; strawberries, 61.

YEARS THEY'LL KILL HIM.

So Farmer, It Is Said, Carries Guns to Deter Neighbors from Stealing.

Believing that his relatives and neighbors are trying to do away with him by giving him poison in food, Eldridge J. Clark, one of the wealthiest farmers of Schoolcraft township, is said to have become dangerous and was taken before the judge of probate in Kalamazoo for mental examination. It is said Clark has been going from one neighbor to another armed with guns and threatening to kill them if they attempted his life. He has made two desperate attempts to kill his sister; it is said.

MONEY GONE; KILLS SELF.

ADDRESS TO PEOPLE

Of the State of Michigan Submitting the Proposed Revision of the Present Constitution.

The Act under which the Constitutional Convention of 1907-8 convened provides that "The convention shall, before its adjournment, prepare and adopt an address to the people of the state, explaining the proposed changes in the present constitution, and the reasons for such changes, and such other matters as to the convention shall seem advisable."

In compliance with the foregoing provision the people of the state of Michigan are invited to consider a proposed revision of the existing constitution. It is to be noted that the revised instrument follows closely the lines of the present constitution. It will be found that the changes proposed are either necessary or expedient, to meet new conditions, or to make more certain the provisions of the constitution of 1850. Since the latter year Michigan has grown from less than 400,000 people to a great agricultural, mining, manufacturing, industrial and commercial community of more than 2,500,000 inhabitants. The constitution of 1850 has remained the organic law of the state for fifty-eight years. Our society has grown vastly more complicated. Its activities multiplied, its structure changed; every interest affecting the development and progress of its needs and welfare has been deepened and broadened. The agencies of production and distribution have increased a thousand fold.

The assessed wealth of the state has increased from less than thirty millions in 1850 to more than sixteen hundred and fifty-four millions in 1907—figures which forbid comprehension. The city of Detroit contains a larger population today than did the entire state of Michigan in 1850. The marvelous growth of the intervening years is thus portrayed and emphasized. By reason of this growth and transformation the constitution adopted fifty-eight years ago naturally admits of beneficial revision and material amendment.

In the revised constitution the old framework of government is most carefully preserved. No structural changes are proposed. The historic safeguards of life, liberty and property remain, with here and there a word or line to make those guarantees more ample and certain. It is believed that the efficiency of the state government, by the adoption of the amendments proposed, will be materially increased and better adapted to the requirements of the present day. The convention has applied its work to questions of a fundamental nature as closely as possible, only deviating therefrom in cases exceptional in character or demanding revision by reason of changed conditions. It has been the aim of the convention to have matters purely legislative in character to be dealt with by the legislature as public officers and not by the people. It was early recognized and fully appreciated by the convention that ERROR in the constitution may continue indefinitely, while ERROR in legislation admits of speedy correction.

The revision is chiefly distinguished by certain new provisions, deserving particular mention by reason of their obvious importance. The following are specified:

(1) The elimination of the state census; (Sec. 4, Art. V, Revision).

(2) No local or special act of the legislature can be passed in any case where a general act can be made applicable; (Sec. 30, Art. V, Revision).

(3) No local or special act shall take effect until approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the district to be affected; (Sec. 30, Art. V, Revision).

(4) All legislation shall be by bill, thus preventing local or special legislation by joint or concurrent resolution; (Sec. 19, Art. V, Revision).

(5) No bill shall be passed or become a law at any regular session of the legislature until such bill has been printed and in the possession of each house for at least five days; (Sec. 22, Art. V, Revision).

(6) The representatives in the legislature are placed upon a salary of \$3,000 for the term, with a proviso that when convened in extra session their compensation shall be five dollars per day for the first twenty days and nothing thereafter; (Sec. 9, Art. V, Revision).

(7) The local governments are granted enhanced powers; (Sec. VIII, Revision).

(8) A liberal scheme of home rule for cities and villages has been incorporated; (Sec. 21, Art. VIII, Revision).

(9) Under safe restrictions cities and villages made subject to the affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting thereon; (Secs. 22, 23 and 24, Art. VIII, Revision).

(10) The elective franchise is extended to women upon questions not involving direct taxes upon their property; (Sec. 4, Art. III, Revision; Sec. 25, Art. VII, Revision).

(11) Committees of the legislature are placed under the control of a majority of that body, thereby subjecting bills and measures in the hands of committees to the control of a majority vote of either house; (Sec. 15, Art. V, Revision).

(12) The legislature is required to provide a system of uniform accounting by all state officials, boards and institutions, and by all county officials; (Sec. 18, Art. X, Revision).

(13) The governor is vested with power to veto specific items in appropriation bills; (Sec. 37, Art. V, Revision).

(14) Provision is made for the taxation of the property of express, telephone, telegraph, freight and other car companies and all corporations engaged in any other public service business; (Sec. 5, Art. X, Revision).

(15) The general supervision of the Agricultural College and the direction and control of its funds is vested in the state board of agriculture; (Sec. 2, Art. XI, Revision).

(16) Provision is made for the election by the people of a state board of agriculture to consist of six members to supersede the present method of appointment by the governor; (Sec. 7, Art. XI, Revision).

(17) It is provided that corporate franchises can not be granted for a longer term than thirty years; (Sec. 2, Art. XII, Revision).

(18) No state money shall be deposited in any bank or in any other institution, but the state money shall be deposited in the state treasury; (Sec. 15, Art. X, Revision).

(19) It is provided that any bank receiving deposits of state money shall show the amount of the state money so deposited as a SEPARATE ITEM in

all published statements; (Sec. 15, Art. X, Revision).

(20) The legislature is authorized to provide for the reforestation of state lands; (Sec. 14, Art. X).

(21) School districts are permitted to educate their children in the neighborhood district and draw their proportion of the primary school money; (Sec. 9, Art. XI, Revision).

(22) Trust companies are subjected to the provisions of the banking law; (Sec. 9, Art. XII, Revision).

(23) Authority is granted the legislature to delegate power to a commission to fix just and reasonable charges for the transportation of property by railroad companies and express companies; (Sec. 7, Art. XII, Revision).

(24) Provision is made for the submission of constitutional amendments to a vote of the people upon the petition of twenty per cent of the electors voting at the last preceding election for secretary of state; (Sec. 2, Art. XVII, Revision).

(25) The legislature is authorized to submit any act passed by it and approved by the governor to a vote of the people, and it is provided that unless such act receives the vote of a majority of the electors voting thereon it shall not become a law; (Sec. 4, Art. V).

These provisions, without exception, are amendments and not substantial changes of each is obvious. The reasons which induced the convention to incorporate them into the revised instrument will be specifically stated under appropriate subdivisions.

NOTE—Words printed in CAPITALS in the revision indicate the insertion of new matter. The use of stars, thus indicates the omission of words contained in the present constitution.

FULL TEXT OF THE GENERAL REVISION

Of the Constitution of the State of Michigan.

With the Explanations of Proposed Changes and the Reasons Therefor.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the state of Michigan, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of freedom and liberty, desiring to secure those blessings undiminished to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.

The present constitution has the following preamble: "The People of the State of Michigan do ordain this constitution." The change was made to give recognition to the fact that the constitution is a living instrument, and is found in the constitutions of forty-two of our sister states.

ARTICLE I

Boundaries and Seat of Government

Section 1. The state of Michigan consists of and has jurisdiction over the territory embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary line of the state of Indiana, where a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of Maumee Bay shall intersect the same said point, thence the northernmost POINT OF CONTACT of Ohio, as established by act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred thirty-six; thence with the said boundary line of the state of Ohio until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada in Lake Huron; thence with the said boundary line between the United States and Canada through the Detroit River, Lake Huron and Lake Superior to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior; thence in a direct line through Lake Superior to the mouth of the Montreal River; thence through the middle of the main channel of the western branch of the St. Lawrence River to ISLAND LAKE, the head waters thereof; thence in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the southern shore of Lake Huron; thence along said southern shore and down the River St. Lawrence to the channel of the Menominee River; thence down the center of the main channel of the same to the center of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the center of the main channel of the Green Bay to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the state of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the state of Indiana," approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred sixteen; thence due east with the north boundary line of the said state of Indiana to the northeast corner thereof; and thence south with the eastern boundary line of Indiana to the place of beginning.

The boundaries of this state are preserved as defined in the existing constitution. The word "center" is adopted in the place of the word "middle" for the purpose of precision in description, and the word "island lake" is a new insertion to make certain what is meant by the head waters of the Montreal River.

Sec. 2. The seat of government shall be at Lansing, where it is now established. Every change from Art. II of the present constitution.

ARTICLE II

Declaration of Rights.

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection.

This section is new.

Sec. 2. The people have the right peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the legislature for redress of grievances.

No change from Sec. 10, Art. XVIII of the present constitution.

Sec. 3. Every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, or against his consent, to contribute to the erection or support of any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion. No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary; nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purpose. The civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief.

No change from Secs. 10 and 4, Art. IV of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 4. Every person has a right to speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

No change from Sec. 1, Art. IV of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 5. Every person has a right to bear arms for the defense of himself and the state.

No change from Sec. 7, Art. XVIII of the present constitution.

Sec. 6. The military shall in all cases

and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

No change from Sec. 3, Art. XVIII of the present constitution.

Sec. 7. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

No change from Sec. 3, Art. XVIII of the present constitution.

Sec. 8. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

No change from Sec. 11, Art. XVIII of the present constitution.

Sec. 9. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contract shall be passed.

No change from Sec. 1, Art. IV of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 10. The person, houses, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing, in plain and concise language, support, oath or affirmation.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 11. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No change from Sec. 4, Art. IV of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 12. Any suit in any court of this state shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit, either in his own proper person or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 13. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall be deemed to be waived in all civil cases unless demanded by one of the parties in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 14. No person after acquittal upon the merits, shall be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for murder and treason, in which cases no bail shall be required.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 15. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 16. No person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on matters of religious belief.

No change from Sec. 3, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 17. In every criminal prosecution the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, which may consist of less than twelve men in all courts not of record; to be informed of the nature of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; AND IN COURTS OF RECORD, WHEN THE ACCUSED SHALL HAVE SUCH REASONABLE ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PERFECT AND PROSECUTE AN APPEAL.

No change from Sec. 25, Art. VI of the present constitution except to substitute the word "accused" for "defendant" in the last clause, as follows: "The jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact."

Sec. 18. In every criminal prosecution the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, which may consist of less than twelve men in all courts not of record; to be informed of the nature of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; AND IN COURTS OF RECORD, WHEN THE ACCUSED SHALL HAVE SUCH REASONABLE ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PERFECT AND PROSECUTE AN APPEAL.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 19. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives.

No change from Sec. 1, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 20. No person belonging to one department shall exercise the powers properly belonging to another, except in cases expressly provided in this constitution.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. III of the present constitution.

ARTICLE V

Legislative Department

Section 1. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives.

No change from Sec. 1, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 2. The senate shall consist of thirty-two members. Senators shall be elected for two years and by single districts. Such districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two, inclusive, each of which shall choose one senator.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 3. The house of representatives shall consist of not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred members. Representatives shall be chosen for two years and by single districts, WHICH shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants and shall be divided into as many districts as there are representatives.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 4. At the session in nineteen hundred thirteen, and each tenth year thereafter, the legislature shall by law rearrange the senatorial districts and apportion anew the representatives among the counties and districts according to the number of inhabitants, using as the basis for such apportionment the last preceding United States census of the state.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 5. Each senator and representative shall be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the district he represents, and his removal from the district shall be deemed a vacation of the office.

No change from Sec. 5, Art. IV of the present constitution except in phraseology.

Sec. 6. No person shall be elected to or hold any office under the United States or this state or any county office, except notaries public, officers of the militia and officers elected by townships, shall be eligible to or have a seat in either

house of the legislature; and all votes given for any such person shall be void.

No change from Sec. 6, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 7. No person elected a member of the legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this state or to the senate of the United States from the governor, EXCEPT NOTARIES PUBLIC, or from the governor and senate, from the legislature, or any other state authority, during the term for which he is elected. All such appointments and all votes given for any person so elected shall be void. No member of the legislature shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract with the state or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the time for which he is elected, nor for one year thereafter.

No change from Sec. 12, Art. IV except the insertion in capital. No public policy is to be subverted by prohibiting the members of the legislature from serving as notaries public.

Sec. 8. Senators and representatives shall in all cases, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the legislature, and for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination thereof. They shall not be subject to any civil process during the same period. They shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech in either house.

This modifies Sec. 12, Art. IV of the present constitution so as to limit the privilege from arrest to sessions of the legislature and for fifteen days next before the commencement and fifteen days after the termination thereof, and makes no other change except in phraseology.

Sec. 9. The compensation of the members of the legislature shall be eight hundred dollars for the regular session. When convened in extra session their compensation shall be five dollars per day for the first twenty days and nothing thereafter. No member shall be entitled to a per diem of more than five dollars for one round trip to each regular and special session of the legislature by the usually traveled route. Each member shall be entitled to one copy of the laws, journals and documents of the legislature, which he is a member, but shall not receive, at the expense of the state, books, newspapers or perquisites of the office not expressly authorized by this constitution.

No change from Sec. 10, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 10. No person shall be elected to or hold any office under the United States or this state or any county office, except notaries public, officers of the militia and officers elected by townships, shall be eligible to or have a seat in either

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No trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men.

Sec. 20. From Sec. 64 Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 21. The legislature may provide laws for indeterminate sentences, so long as the punishment for crimes other than conviction therefor, and for the detention and release of persons imprisoned are determined on said sentence.

The change from Sec. 47, Art. IV of the present constitution for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 22. The legislature shall have power to enact laws relative to the education of children, and to require that women and children may be employed.

The foregoing section is a new one, and is inserted in the revision for the reason that it has been approved by the majority of the legislature in the premises without such a provision.

Sec. 23. The legislature shall pass no local or special act in any case where a general act can be made applicable, and whether a general act can be made applicable shall be a judicial question. No local or special act shall take effect until after approval by a majority of the electors voting thereon in the district to be affected.

The foregoing is an entirely new section designed to work a wholesale legislative repeal of "Special Acts" which is the violation of the convention was the cause proposed under local and special legislation. It is a new section, and is passed by the last legislature was four hundred and thirty-one votes, and is intended to prevent the consideration of those measures and the time required in their passage through the legislature, and a serious burden upon the state. This section, in connection with the increased powers of self-government granted to cities and towns, will tend to simplify the law greatly each condition. This provision is inserted to be far-reaching in its consequences, and to prevent the possibility of future changes having to be almost intolerable, necessitating uncertainty and confusion into the law-making process, and the energy of the legislature which should be directed to the consideration of measures of a general character. By eliminating this mass of legislation the way for the future will be greatly simplified and improved.

Sec. 24. The legislature shall not authorize by private or special law the sale or conveyance of any real estate belonging to any person.

No change from Sec. 23, Art. IV of the present constitution except to transfer the same to Sec. 27, Art. VIII of the revision.

Sec. 25. Divorces shall not be granted by the legislature.

Sec. 26. Sec. 21, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 27. The legislature shall not authorize any lottery nor permit the sale of lottery tickets.

No change from Sec. 27, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 28. The legislature shall not audit nor allow any private claim or account.

No change from Sec. 28, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 29. The legislature shall not establish a state paper.

No change from Sec. 29, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 30. Every bill passed by the legislature shall be presented to the governor before it becomes a law. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and reconsider it. On such second reading three-fifths of the members elected agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered. If approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In case one vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If it shall be returned by the governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it. Unless the legislature, by adjournment, prevents the return, in which case it shall not become a law. The governor may approve, sign and file in the office of the secretary of state within five days, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, after the return of the legislature any bill passed by the legislature within five days of the session, and the same shall become a law.

This is a revision of Sec. 16, Art. IV of the present constitution, and is inserted in the first place because it contains the words "and concurrent resolutions," which is not the word used by the framers of the constitution, and it eliminates the words "and concurrent resolutions." Under the present constitution this distinction has given rise to much confusion. Concurrent resolutions must be taken care of by the governor, and they are more properly cared for by bill, as proposed in the revision.

Sec. 31. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items; and the portion so disapproved shall be the law; and the item or items so disapproved shall be void, unless re-passed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills by the executive veto.

Sec. 32. This is a new one. It is designed as a check upon extravagant and improper appropriations. It places, in part, the responsibility of approving bills made for the state upon the governor. He must, therefore, give careful scrutiny to each item of appropriation bills. Should this power be arbitrarily exercised, the constitution gives the legislature has the power to pass the appropriation over the governor's veto by a majority of three-fourths of the members. The mutual exchange of courtesies between the branches of government hereby agreed to support the appropriation offered by others, in consideration that the others have had to extraordinary means to make appropriations. The restrictions contained in this section, it is anticipated, will prevent the passing of bills of this kind, leading to the state. The granting of this veto power to the governor, while a departure from the usual practice, is supported by abundant precedents. Such a provision exists in the constitutions of the following states, viz: Delaware, Florida, Idaho, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

It may be noted that in all of the states their constitution, the power to veto items of appropriation bills has been given to the governor; and most of them have provided that the governor does not have such power are those whose constitutions have not been revised in recent years. It is expected from fixing such responsibility upon the governor, were permitted to exercise it.

Sec. 33. Any bill passed by the legislature and approved by the governor, except appropriation bills, may be referred by the legislature to the qualified electors of the district to be affected shall become a law unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon.

The foregoing is a new section designed to go beyond doubt the power of the legislature to refer bills to the people in the manner specified. Whenever the legislature is of the opinion that a law ought not to become effective until such law shall receive the approval of the electors, it confers all necessary power in the premises.

Sec. 34. ALL LAWS ENACTED AT ANY SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE SHALL BE PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION, AND SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED IN SUCH MANNER AS SHALL BE PROVIDED BY LAW. The speedy publication of such judicial decisions as deemed expedient shall also be provided for by law. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

The above clause of this constitution is an important change in Sec. 26, Art. IV of

the present constitution. Hereafter the publication of the laws has not been done with sufficient promptness. The importance of having the laws enacted by the legislature speedily accessible in book form is so generally recognized that it is the policy of the present constitution to have the laws published in book form at all laws enacted at any session of the legislature at the expense of the state. The publication of the laws in book form is required, with the exception of those given immediate effect. The latter relate to bills making appropriations for the support of the government for the preservation of the public peace, health or safety, as provided for in Sec. 23, Art. I, Sec. 44.

Sec. 44. No general revision of the laws shall hereafter be made. Whenever necessary, the legislature SHALL BY LAW PROVIDE for a compilation of the laws in force, arranged without alteration of the titles and without titles. Such compilation shall be prepared under the direction of the commissioners, appointed by the governor, WHO MAY RECOMMEND TO THE GOVERNOR THE REPEAL OF OBSOLETE LAWS. The governor shall examine the compilation and certify to its correctness. When so certified, the compilation shall be printed in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 45. The constitution of 1850, Art. XVIII of the present constitution. The changes noted are for the purpose of rephrasing the constitution to conform to the general law specifying the means and the manner by which a compilation of the laws shall be made. The changes in the proposed amendment give the legislature control over the revision, while in the present constitution the revision is stated in Sec. 44 above specified.

ARTICLE VII.
Executive Department.

Section 1. There shall be elected at each general election, a chief executive officer, a lieutenant governor, a secretary of state, a state treasurer, a commissioner of the state land office, an auditor general and an attorney general. The term of each officer shall be four years. The officers shall keep their offices at the seat of government, superintend them in person and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. The office of commissioner of the state land office may be held by a resident of any county.

Portions of this section are found in the present constitution, in Secs. 1 and 3 of Art. V and Secs. 1 and 3 of Art. VIII. The election of the chief executive officer, as structured, omitted from this section is provided for in Sec. 3 of Art. XI. The language of the present constitution is more general and imperative. This language renders it mandatory that the officers chosen by the people shall keep their offices at the seat of government. The requirement is dictated by sound business principles and the growing importance of the office of the chief executive officer.

Sec. 2. The CHIEF executive power is vested in the governor.

The word chief is inserted in Sec. 1, Art. V and Sec. 1 of Art. VIII. The word chief of the section is found in Sec. 1 of this article.

Sec. 3. The governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government; and may require information in writing from all executive and administrative officers of the government. He may require any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Secs. 5 and 6, Art. V of the present constitution are here combined in one section, which ends with the words "and he may require information in writing from all executive and administrative officers of the executive department." The purpose of the change is to give the governor the power to require information from all executive and administrative officers of the executive department, exercise the power of inquiry as to all other state officers.

Sec. 4. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and to repel invasion.

No change is made from Sec. 4, Art. V of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 5. He shall communicate by message to the legislature and at the close of his official term to the incoming legislature, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

No change is made from Sec. 3, Art. V of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 6. He shall fill such vacancies in the senate or house of representatives.

No change is made from Sec. 10, Art. V of the present constitution.

Sec. 7. He may convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions.

No change is made from Sec. 7, Art. V of the present constitution.

Sec. 8. He may convene the legislature at some other place when the seat of government becomes dangerous from disease or a common enemy.

No change is made from Sec. 9, Art. V of the present constitution.

Sec. 9. He may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction for any offense, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to regulations provided by law relative to the manner or applying for pardon. He may suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislature at each session information of each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted and the reasons therefor.

No change is made from Sec. 11, Art. V of the present constitution.

Sec. 10. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any of the state offices, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, if in session.

No change is made from Sec. 3, Art. VIII of the present constitution.

Sec. 11. All official acts of the governor, except his approval of the laws, shall be authenticated by the great seal of the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state.

No change is made from Sec. 11, Art. V of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 12. Since the seal of the state is to be used by persons holding office under the provisions of this constitution shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Michigan, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state.

No change is made from Sec. 13, Art. V of the present constitution.

Sec. 13. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years and who has not been five years a citizen of the United States. Since the seal of this state was first used, the next preceding year.

No change is made from Sec. 3, Art. V of the present constitution except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 14. No member of congress nor any person holding office under the United States or this state shall execute the office of governor, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THIS CONSTITUTION.

No change is made from Sec. 15, Art. V of the present constitution except to add the words "EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THIS CONSTITUTION."

Sec. 15. No person elected governor or lieutenant governor shall be eligible to any office or appointment from the legislature, or either house thereof, during the term for which he was elected. The governor shall be ineligible for any such office shall be void.

No change is made from Sec. 16, Art. V of the present constitution.

Sec. 16. The governor shall have the power of the governor, his removal from office, death, inability, resignation or absence.

ence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term until the disability ceases. When the governor shall be out of the state "or" at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue commander-in-chief of all the military forces of the state.

This section eliminates the words "in time of war" from Sec. 12, Art. V of the present constitution.

Sec. 17. During a vacancy in the office of governor, or the lieutenant governor die, resign, or be impeached, displaced, be incapable of performing the duties of his office, or absent from the state, the lieutenant governor shall act as governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability cease.

No change is made from Sec. 12, Art. V of the constitution except to substitute the secretary of state for the lieutenant governor of the senate. The obvious purpose is to make the secretary of state, who is elected by the people, the substantial representative of the president pro tempore of the senate, while the president pro tempore of the senate, who is elected from a single senatorial district, is thereby prevented from exercising power without depriving the senate of one of its members in the event of such contingency.

Sec. 18. The lieutenant governor or SECRETARY OF STATE, while acting, shall perform the duties and exercise the rights which shall have been conferred upon the governor.

No change is made from Sec. 17, Art. V of the constitution.

Sec. 19. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote.

This revision of Sec. 14, Art. V of the constitution changes the duties of the lieutenant governor to acting as president of the senate. It was apparent to the convention that the presiding officer of a deliberative body who has no vote is more likely to exert influence upon the floor does so at the expense of his authority and usefulness as a presiding officer than if he exercises the privilege thereby greatly impaired. The right to vote in committee of the whole is taken away by the fact that the lieutenant governor is in legislation, as the final vote in the senate determines the passage of a measure and the final vote in committee of the whole, it should be given to the member whose casting of votes by the lieutenant governor in committee of the whole has become practically meaningless.

The revision of Sec. 16, Art. V of the constitution for a generation or more. By this section the vesting of executive and legislative power in the governor and the lieutenant governor is considered as a potent factor with the consideration in confining the lieutenant governor to the duties of presiding officer.

Sec. 20. The auditor general, the treasurer and commissioner of the state land office shall constitute a board of state auditors. They shall examine and adjust all claims against the state not otherwise provided for by general law. They shall constitute a board of canvassers to determine the result of all elections for governor, lieutenant governor, state officers and such other officers as shall by law be referred to them. They shall also select and appoint of checks and a board of fund commissioners. They shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. In case the office of commissioner of the state land office is abolished, another person shall be designated by law as a member of the several boards mentioned in this section.

This is a revision of Sec. 4 of Art. VIII of the constitution. By adding to the duties of this board the requirement that they shall act as a state board of checks and fund commissioners the creation of new boards would be avoided. The revision is based on the judgment of the convention that new boards should be created only when the necessity clearly appears.

Sec. 21. The governor and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. The secretary of state, state treasurer, commissioner of the state land office and auditor general will each receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with the service of the legislature. No compensation shall not be competent for the legislature to increase the salaries therein provided.

This section supercedes all provision to the present constitution relating to the salaries of the above named officers and contains the following provisions:

(I) It is generally conceded that the present salaries of the above named officers are inadequate and that the delivery of justice by the convention felt that it was called upon the inherent importance of the subject well known that was deemed to be extending public opinion definitely as to the salaries of these officials.

The moderate amount of twenty-five hundred dollars for the secretary of state, state treasurer, commissioner of the state land office and auditor general will receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars. This amount is most conservative in view of the provision contained in this article that each of the officers named required to superintend such offices in persons.

The salary of the governor and that of the attorney general is fixed at five thousand dollars. It is believed that this provides for a further increase in the salary of the governor in view of the fact that his entire time is devoted to the office and under this revision additional duties are placed upon him requiring of him even a closer application to official duties.

The salary of the attorney general is fixed at five thousand dollars. The amount of the salary of the governor is deemed to be conservative.

In seven years the salary of the attorney general has been eight hundred dollars. It has been necessary for the attorney general to support himself in order to support himself. During recent years he has been called upon to expend large sums of money in the retention of private counsel and in litigation. The growing importance of the duties of this office requires the selection of men of ability and integrity to discharge conscientiously its responsibilities. A man of such training and standing is called upon to forego the practice of a profession of value, at least equal to the salary now received. In such situation affording this official appointed strongly to the convention as well as the legislature to provide for the future of the office, being required by Sec. 1 of this article to superintend the duties of this office in person.

There was a very strong sentiment to the effect that the salary of the attorney general should be fixed at five thousand dollars. The matter of fixing all salaries for state officers and positions is sustained by strong reasons. In order, however, that the legislature might have full control over the manner of the revised constitution will mean in the manner of salaries for these officials, the legislature is authorized to fix the salaries contained in the foregoing section.

ARTICLE VII

Judicial Department

Section 1. The judicial power shall be vested in one supreme court and circuit courts, probate courts, justices of the peace AND SUCH OTHER COURTS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, INFERIOR TO THE SUPREME COURT, AS THE LEGISLATURE MAY ESTABLISH BY GENERAL LAW. BY A TWO-THIRDS VOTE OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED TO EACH HOUSE.

The proposed constitutional changes Sec. VI of the present constitution to create additional courts may be created by the legislature. The two-thirds vote will, it is believed, guard against the creation of unnecessary courts.

The Supreme Court

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and associate justices, to be chosen by the electors at large, after giving the electors biennial primary election; and no more than two justices shall go out of office at the same time. The term of office shall be determined by law.

This section revises Sec. 2, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 3. Four terms of the supreme court shall be held annually at such times and places as may be designated by law.

No change from Sec. 4, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have supervising control over all inferior courts.

No change from Sec. 5, Art. VI of the present constitution.

corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, proce-
dendo and other original and reme-
dial writs, and all other cases which
they shall in all other cases they shall
have appellate jurisdiction only.

No change from Sec. 3, Art. VI of the
present constitution.

Sec. 7. The supreme court shall by
general rules establish, modify and
amend the practice in such court and
in ALL OTHER COURTS OF REC-
ORD, and simplify the same. The leg-
islature shall have power to abolish
distinctions between law and
equity, proceedings. The office of mas-
ter in chancery is prohibited.

The words in capitals take the place of the
words in italics in Sec. 1 of Art. VI
of the present constitution so as to extend
the rules of the supreme court to all courts
of record. No other change is made in the
section.

Sec. 8. The supreme court may ap-
point and remove its clerk, a reporter
of its decisions and a court crier, each
of whom shall receive such salary as
shall receive such salary as shall be pre-
scribed by law; and all fees, perquisites
and income collected by the clerk shall
be turned over by him to the state
treasury and credited to the general
fund. No justice of the supreme court
shall exercise any other power of ap-
pointment to public office.

This covers portions of Secs. 19 and 12
of the present constitution. It is by
the appointment of a court crier to the power
of the supreme court, and determines
that the clerk of the court shall be paid a
salary prescribed by law, and that the per-
quisites and income collected by him shall
be paid into the state treasury, which
change is made in the present constitu-
tion so as to extend the rules of the
supreme court to the state after pay-
ment to the clerk of a fair compensation.
No change from Sec. 7 and 11 of this article.

Sec. 7. Decisions of the supreme
court INCLUDING ALL CASES OF
WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, WRIT OF
CERTIORARI shall be written and
signed by the justice or justices who
with a concise statement of the facts
and reasons for the decisions; and
shall be signed by the justices dis-
cussing therein. Any justice dis-
senting from the decision shall state the
reasons for such dissent in writing un-
der his signature. All such opinions
shall be filed in the office of the clerk
of the supreme court.

This covers portions of Sec. 15, Art.
VI of the existing constitution. The words
in capitals indicate additional proceedings in
which the decisions of the supreme court shall
be written and signed by the justice or
justices who dissenting from the decision
shall involve important questions of law
and the written opinions therein will mat-
terially benefit the general public.

Circuit Courts

Sec. 8. The state shall be divided
into judicial circuits, each of which
there shall be elected one circuit judge.
The legislature may provide by law
for the election of more than one cir-
cuit judge in any judicial circuit. A
circuit judge shall be held in office four
times in each year in every county or-
ganized for judicial purposes. Each
circuit judge shall hold court in the
county or counties within the circuit
in which he is elected, and in other cir-
cuits in which he is elected. The legisla-
ture may by law arrange the
various circuits into judicial districts,
and provide for the manner of holding
courts therein. Circuits and districts
may be created, altered or discontinued
by law, and the creation, alteration or
continuance shall have the effect to re-
move a judge from office.

This section combines Secs. 4, 7 and 12,
Art. VI of the present constitution. It
takes all provisions in Sec. 4 for the counties
named therein are omitted and certain
changes are made in phraseology. Circuit courts
are required to be held in every county
of twice, in each year, in every county or-
ganized for judicial purposes.

Sec. 9. The legislature is granted power
to combine the circuits into judicial districts
and provide the manner of holding court in
each district. The legislature is granted
power to alter the number of circuits or
districts, and the legislature is granted
power to alter the manner of holding
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being added to make the powers conferred upon the supreme court of justice co-extensive with constitutional powers. The provision for a four year term of office has been taken out of the constitution.

Sec. 14. Judges of probate shall be elected in the counties in which they reside, and shall hold office for four years and until their successors are elected. Their offices shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred twelve, and every four years thereafter. THE LEGISLATURE MAY PROVIDE BY LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF JUDGES OF PROBATE IN COUNTIES WITH MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND INHABITANTS, AND MAY PROVIDE FOR THE ELECTION OF SUCH JUDGES IN SUCH COUNTIES ATTERNATE BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

This section takes the place of Sec. 21 and a part of Sec. 13 of Art. VI of the present constitution. The words appearing in capitals are new.

Justices of the Peace

Sec. 15. There shall be elected in each organized township not to exceed four justices of the peace, each of whom shall hold office for four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. At the first election in any township they shall be classified as shall be prescribed by law. A justice elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the residue of the unexpired term. The legislature may provide by law for justices in cities.

No change from Sec. 17, Art. VI of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 16. In civil cases, justices of the peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the amount of one hundred dollars and costs, and in criminal cases of the amount of three hundred dollars, which may be increased to five hundred dollars, with such exceptions and restrictions as may be provided by law. They shall also have exclusive jurisdiction to punish and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by LAW.

No change from Sec. 18, Art. VI of the present constitution, except that the last word "and" is substituted for "the legislature."

General Provisions

Sec. 17. The supreme court and the circuit and probate courts of each county shall be courts of record, and shall each have a common seal.

No change from Sec. 19, Art. VI of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 18. Any one of the supreme court, circuit judges and justices of the peace shall be conservators of the peace within their respective jurisdictions.

No change from Sec. 19, Art. VI of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 19. Whenever a judge shall remove beyond the limits of the jurisdiction for which he was elected, or a justice of the peace shall vacate the township in which he was elected, or by a change in the boundaries of such township shall be placed without the same, he shall be deemed to have vacated the office.

No change from Sec. 22, Art. VI of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 20. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of judge of any court of record, it shall be filled by appointment of the governor, and the person appointed shall hold the office until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected, such successor shall hold the office the residue of the unexpired term.

No change from Sec. 14, Art. VI of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology.

Sec. 21. The legislature may provide by law for the election of one or more persons in each organized county who may be vested with judicial powers not to exceed the jurisdiction of the circuit court at chambers.

No change from Sec. 16, Art. VI of the present constitution.

Sec. 22. The residue of all process shall be: "In the Name of the People of the State of Michigan."

No change from Sec. 25, Art. VI of the present constitution.

ARTICLE VIII
Local Government
Counties

Section 1. Each organized county shall be a body corporate, with such powers and immunities as shall be established by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a county shall be in the name thereof.

No change from Sec. 1, Art. X of the present constitution.

Sec. 2. No organized county shall be reduced by the organization of new counties to less than twenty townships as surveyed by the United States, unless in pursuance of law a majority of electors voting on the question in such county to be affected thereby shall so vote. If a county has attained a population of one hundred thousand inhabitants, the legislature may organize it into a separate county without reference to geographical extent, if a majority of the electors of such city and of the residue of the county in which such city may be situated voting on the question shall each determine in favor of organizing said city into a separate county.

No change from Sec. 2, Art. X of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology and by increasing the population which a city must have to be organized into a county, from twenty to one hundred thousand; and also by requiring the affirmative vote of a majority of the electors of the county, separately, on the proposition instead of of the county as a whole. The reason for this change is that the increase of population in the state, while the separate vote is required to protect the interests of the minority residing in the city.

Sec. 3. There shall be elected biennially in each organized county a sheriff, a county clerk, a county treasurer, a register of deeds and a prosecuting attorney. The powers and duties of such officers shall be prescribed by law. The board of supervisors in any county may unite the offices of county clerk and register of deeds in one office or separate the same at pleasure.

No change from Sec. 3, Art. X of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology, and the words "and the duties of such offices shall happen." See Sec. 6, Art. XVI as to vacancies.

Sec. 4. The sheriff, county clerk, county treasurer, judge of probate and register of deeds shall hold their offices at the county seat.

No change is made from Sec. 4, Art. X of the present constitution.

Sec. 5. The sheriff shall hold no other office, and shall be incapable of holding the office of sheriff longer than four years in any period of six years. He may be required by law to renew his security at any time, and if he fails to do so, or of giving such security, his office shall never be responsible for his acts.

No change is made from Sec. 5, Art. X of the present constitution.

Sec. 6. The legislature shall by general law provide for the appointment of a board of jury commissioners in each county; but such law shall not require the electors of any county to elect a majority of the electors of the county voting thereon shall so decide.

This section is new. Circuit court jurors are now selected by the board of jurors of the larger cities and second, at the counties of the state. The foregoing provision is designed to require the passage of a general law for the selection of jurors, and if its provisions without being required to obtain a special act.

Sec. 7. The board of supervisors, consisting of one of each organized township, shall be established in each county, with such powers as shall be

prescribed by law. Cities shall have such representation in the Legislature as they are entitled to in proportion to the number they are situated as may be provided by law.

This section continues Secs. 4 and 7 of Art. X of the present constitution, with the change except to improve the phraseology.

Sec. 3. The Legislature may by general law confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties such powers and duties as may be deemed of an administrative character, not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution as it may deem proper.

This is a subdivision of the power conferred upon the boards of supervisors of villages and boards of supervisors by Sec. 31 of Art. IV. The corresponding provision will appear in the bill for the reorganization of the government of townships (Sec. 17) and cities and villages (Sec. 20).

Sec. 4. The boards of supervisors shall have the same power to fix the salaries and compensation of all county officials not otherwise provided for by law. The boards of supervisors, or if no counties having county auditors, such auditors, shall adjust all claims against the respective counties; appeals may be taken from such decisions of the boards of supervisors or auditors to the circuit court in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

This section takes the place of Sec. 10, Art. X of the present constitution, from which it differs in the following important particulars: It gives the boards of supervisors exclusive power to fix the salaries, as well as provide compensation "of all county officials not otherwise provided for by law," and it gives the boards of supervisors or county auditors the right to adjust all claims of home-owners. This section also introduces the provision that "appeals may be taken from such decisions of the boards of supervisors or auditors to the circuit court in such manner as shall be prescribed by law," a provision not being found in the existing constitution.

It is the purpose of this provision to place counties on the same basis, respecting claims against them, as the boards of supervisors of townships, cities and villages, and to provide a less expensive and more adequate method of settling claims than that of mandamus which now prevails.

Sec. 10. The board of supervisors of any county may in any one year levy a tax of one cent of one mill on the assessed value of all real estate for the purpose of the construction or repair of public buildings or bridges, or may borrow an equal sum for such purposes; and, in any county where the assessed value of real estate is less than \$100,000, the board may levy a tax or borrow for such purposes to the amount of one thousand dollars; but no greater sum shall be raised for such purposes than any county in any one year, unless the board of supervisors of such county shall so provide, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

Sec. 1. Art. X of the present constitution provides that "any county may borrow or raise by tax one thousand dollars for the purposes specified in the above section. The provision of 'one-cent of one mill' was inserted in the bill for the purpose of valuation to raise sufficient money to care for the buildings and bridges which the board of supervisors and requirements of such counties entail.

Sec. 11. Any county in this state, either separately or in conjunction with other counties, may appropriate money for the purpose of erecting, repairing or assistance of public and charitable hospitals, sanatoria or other institutions for the treatment of persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. Such county may also maintain an infirmary for the care and support of its indigent poor and unfortunate, and all county poor houses shall hereafter be designated and maintained as county infirmaries.

This section takes the place of the provision in the present constitution. Its purpose is to meet the modern conditions of disease, and to protect the public from contagious and infectious diseases, and to substitute a provision to provide therefor through co-operation if they see fit.

Sec. 12. No county shall incur any indebtedness which shall increase its total debt beyond three per cent of its assessed valuation.

The above section is designed by the use of the word "debt" to make more certain a similar provision in Sec. 49, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 13. Any county or counties established shall be removed until the place to which it is proposed to be removed shall be designated by two-thirds of the board of supervisors of the county, and a majority of the electors voting at a regular election to be held at one of the proposed locations in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

No change is made from Sec. 3, Art. X, of the present constitution.

Sec. 14. No navigable stream of this state shall be either bridged or dammed without permission granted by the board of supervisors of the county, which the provisions of law, WHICH MAY BE ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO SUCH REASONABLE COMPENSATION AND OTHER CONDITIONS AS MAY SEEM BEST SUITED TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY AND THE MUNICIPALITIES THEREIN.

No such law shall preclude the state from improving the navigation of any such stream, nor prejudice the right of individuals to the free navigation thereof.

No change is made from Sec. 4, Art. XVIII of the present constitution, except for the purpose of improving the phraseology, and the word "bridge" is changed to "dam" in matter in capitals was added to give to boards of supervisors authority to require reasonable compensation in return for the right or franchise granted.

Sec. 15. The board of supervisors of each organized county may organize and CONSOLIDATE townships under such restrictions and limitations as shall be prescribed by law.

This section takes the place of Sec. 11, Art. X of the present constitution. The provisions of the present constitution relating to villages and bridges were eliminated as being covered in Sec. 10, while the word "consolidate" was inserted in order to give effect to the necessary in the experience of northern counties.

Townships.

Sec. 16. Each organized township shall be a body corporate, with such powers and immunities as shall be prescribed by law in all suits and proceedings brought against it; township shall be in the name thereof.

No change is made from Sec. 2, Art. XI of the present constitution.

Sec. 17. The Legislature may by general law confer upon organized townships such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, as it may deem proper.

This section is a new one. It confers generally upon townships, cities, villages and boards of supervisors by Sec. 31, Art. IV of the present constitution.

Sec. 18. There shall be elected annually on the first Monday of April in each organized township one supervisor, one township clerk, one commissioner of highways, one township treasurer, and it is designed to provide for one and one-overseer of highways for each highway district, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

No change is made from Sec. Art. XI of the present constitution, except that the school inspector has been eliminated, the same having become obsolete.

Sec. 19. The Legislature shall grant any public utility franchise which is not subject to revocation at the will of the township, unless such proposition shall have first received the affirmative vote of a majority of the electors of the township voting thereon at a regular or special election.

This section is a new one. It occurs publicly in the granting of franchises by townships, and it is designed to reserve the rights of townships when granting franchises to public utility corporations.

Cities and Villages.

Sec. 20. The legislature shall provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, and for the incorporation of corporations of villages; such general

